APRIL 5, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 62, NO. 31 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Earnest young faces. A girls' choir practises for the Manitoba Musical Competition Festival to be held in Winnipeg April 14-26. About 15,000 boys and girls compete for musical honors each year.

THE FRONT PAGE

The U.N. Is Not Pacifism

THE enemies of the United Nations — and despite the assurances of the Toronto *Telegram* there is not a member nation of the United Nations which does not contain plenty of such enemies — are now busily proclaiming that the new policy of the United States constitutes a complete abandonment of the whole U.N. idea. *Barron's*, that extremely influential New York financial weekly, announced the other day that "Even while turning his back on a policy that has failed, Mr. Truman had to pay lip service to it with a few clichés about the United Nations," and that "It is the Russians themselves who have forced us to recognize that the theory on which the United Nations edifice was built is pure fiction.". It would be impossible to use language more calculated to delight the people, very numerous among the investing class in the United States, who desire nothing more than to be assured that the United Nations has failed and that any obligations undertaken by the United States in connection with it can now be ignored.

Curiously enough, the very same article in the very same weekly contains clear evidence that what has really failed is not the United Nations, nor the United Nations theory, but the policy of cooperation amounting almost to alliance with Russia, and particularly the 1944 exemplification of that policy in the demand for the "unconditional surrender" of Germany and Italy. One does not need to be an enemy of the United Nations to recognize now that there is a distinct possibility that the demand for unconditional surrender may have been unwise, and in any event it was abandoned in the case of Japan, against whom the Russians could scarcely invoke it since they were at peace with that country when the demand was formulated. Whether it was actually forced upon the United States and Great Britain by the Russians (as a demand to be made against Germany and Italy) or whether one or both of those nations accepted it as a good idea in itself (it is not at all foreign to American popular psychology) we do not know; but if it was a mistake it was a mistake made in company with Russia and with Russia's enthusiastic endorsement.

But what all this has to do with the United Nations we are utterly unable to see. There is a lot in the article about Mr. Henry Wallace. Mr. Wallace is not the author of the United Nations or of the theory on which it is based. It may be true that "the Wallaces believe that the rest of the world is filled with lovers of peace, so that all we (the Americans) have to do is to show them we sincerely love peace too," but that is certainly not the theory of the United Nations. The United Nations structure was designed to work in a world of nations who are not particularly peace-loving and know it, and it was even designed not to work at all when one great power feels insufficiently fond of peace to permit it to work.

Nothing in the U.N. Charter prohibits or prevents, or requires U.N. sanction for, the course which the United States is not pursuing in Greece, and the people who are objecting to that course as being a violation of the Charter are doing as ill a service to the U.N. as the people, like *Barron's*, who are applauding that course on the ground that it is a departure from the "theory" on which U.N. was built. Both are doing their calculated best to suggest that U.N. and pacifism are the same thing. The League of Nations was destroyed by this means, and U.N. may be destroyed in the same way, but not without protest from friends of U.N. who are not pacifists.

The Speaker's Position

THE people of Ontario have no knowledge of the reasons why the late Speaker of the Ontario Legislature resigned. All they know is that he wrote a letter to the Clerk of the Assembly, of which the entire contents are these words: "This is to advise you of my resignation as Speaker of the Assembly. Yours respectfully." As printed in the new Ontario Hansard this letter even has no date, but we presume that that is merely because the Clerk of the Assembly omitted to read it. The letter was read on the first business day following an episode in which a Minister of the Crown had called on the Speaker for an explanation of the procedure regarding tickets of admission to the Speaker's Gallery, and had replied to a statement by the Speaker with the somewhat uncompromising language, "That is not a fact."

We do not think Mr. W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., did full justice to the responsibilities of his position (which responsibilities are towards the Legislature as a whole, and through it to the people of Ontario, and not at all to the Government of Ontario) in giving it up in this private manner. If his reasons are actually private and personal he should at least have said so. If they have anything to do with the treatment which he has received from a Minister of the Crown, or from the Government as a whole, the voters are entitled to know about it. The Speaker is provided, by our constitutional procedure, with very adequate powers of self-defence. If Mr. Doucett's request for information as to the procedure about the Speaker's Gallery was out of order, either in itself or at the time when it was made, the Speaker had only to rule accordingly. His ruling was bound to stand unless a majority of the House voted against sustaining it, in which case the issue would be clearly before the public and the Speaker could have resigned with a degree of dignity precisely corresponding to his confidence in the rightness of his decision.

The general impression left by these events is that Mr. Stewart resigned because of differences of opinion, probably long continued, with His Majesty's Government or with certain members of it. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory from the point of view of public confidence in the conduct of the Legislature's proceedings. The independence of the Speaker as against the influence of any party in the House is a vital part of the rights and privileges of any legislative body.

Unfounded and Unwise

THE "peace, order and good government" phrase in the B.N.A. Act is getting so much airing these days that it would be well if some of its discussers would take a look at it and find out what it really means. It does not override, and cannot possibly be used to override, the grant of powers to the provincial legislatures under Section 92 of the Act. Section 91 gives to the Dominion Parliament power "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces". No other or further power is granted to the Dominion by that Section; all that the Section does beyond that is to enumerate certain classes of subjects within which the federal power is exclusive, and this enumeration is "for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms". Parliament cannot, under this Section, make any law, whether for the peace, order and good government of Canada or for any other purpose, in relation to any matter coming within the classes of subjects assigned to the provinces. That is that, and that is all there is of that. If Parliament gets such power at all, it gets it in some other way than by this Section.

There has been a disposition recently in the Privy Council, not to enlarge the powers conferred by this Section so as to cover any matters coming within the classes of subjects assigned to the provinces (that would be a flat defiance of the statute), but to diminish the range and extent of those classes of subjects, which is perfectly legitimate. It was never necessary, under the terms of the Act, to hold that the class of subjects known as "property and civil rights" and assigned under that title to the provinces was so broad that the national Parliament could not legislate on labor conditions; but if Parliament can legislate on labor conditions it is not because good government etc. overrides property and civil rights, but because property and civil rights as a subject does not include the matter of labor conditions, or at least of

(*Continued on Page Five*)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page

A Sound Jap Foreign Policy.........Percy G. Price 6

Constitutional Sore Spot.........Wilfrid Eggleston 8

Truman Sheds Mantle of F.D.R..........Jay Miller 9

The Lighter Side...............Mary Lowrey Ross 10

Battle of Vimy Ridge..............W. W. Murray 14

Economy Badly Out of Balance......P. M. Richards 30

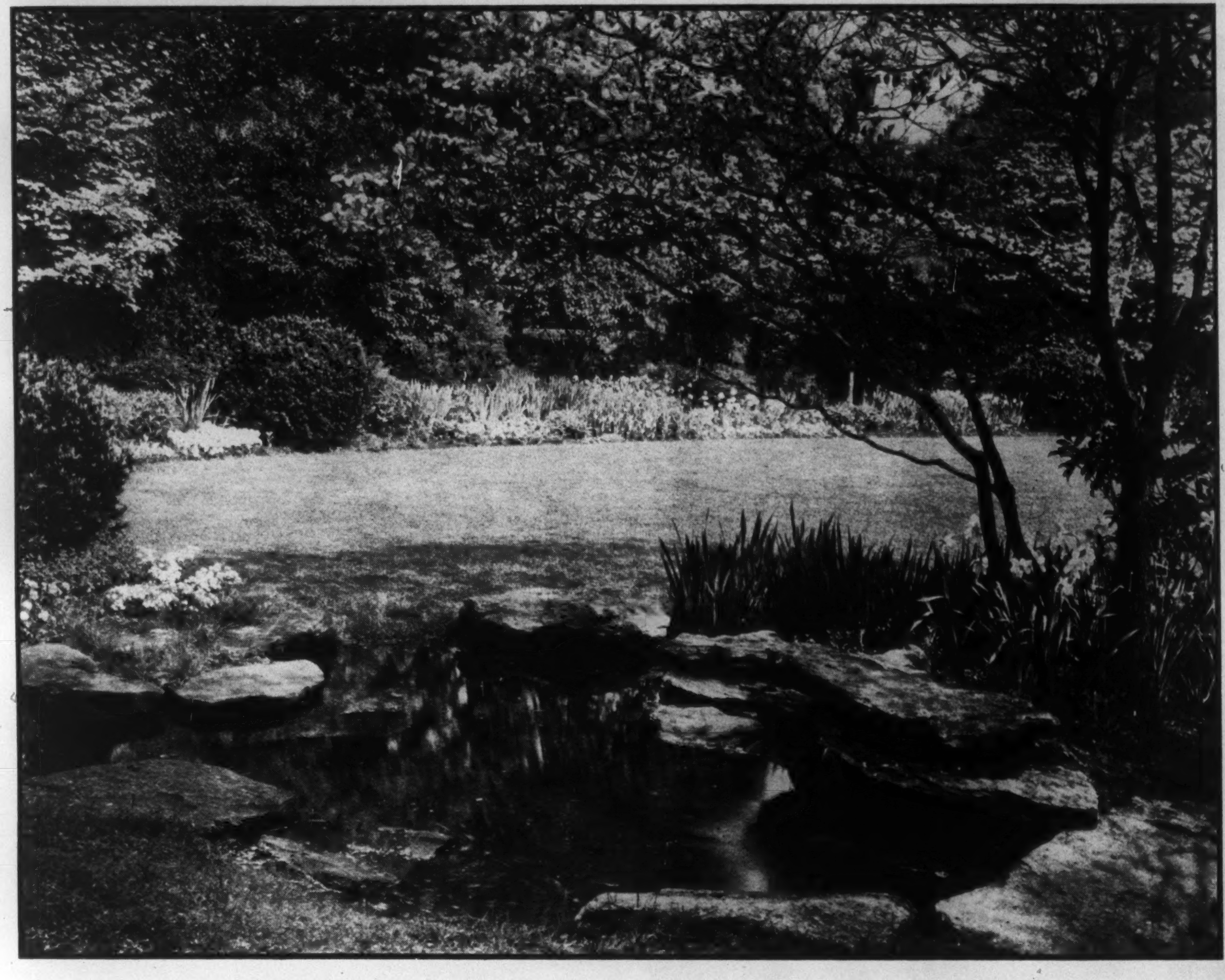
Rocks and Rills, Barbecues and Placid Pools—

Story by Collier Stevenson

A REALLY well-appointed garden of today is "all things to all men". In-other words, if a garden is to meet the requirements of an average family group of varied ages and tastes, it will resolve itself into several definite and quite distinctive zones. Of course, in any case there will be the public zone—that portion of the home-grounds lying between the house and the street—which is likely to be a purely decorative area created to frame the house. If, however, the house is located far back from the street and the boundary lines are planted to promote privacy, the front zone may incorporate some of the features usually reserved for the more retired portions of the garden.

In a household that includes a very young generation there will be some provision in the home-grounds for a zone of outdoor play, perhaps a fenced-off space well equipped for healthy and happy recreation. And, if space can be found in this zone for a little play-house—a tiny log cabin of pioneer type, for instance, or even a weatherproof tent—there will be a great gain in the appreciation of the youthful participants in play.

Carrying on this idea of recreation in the home-grounds, if room can be made available for such garden activities as



It matters not in the least whether a garden be large or small, the presence of water definitely will enhance its charm, and particularly so when to the appeal of sight is added the soothing sound of a trickling miniature falls.

When there's anything so lovely as a silver birch as an indigenous asset, it should remain as a decorative feature.

An aura of individuality is thrown over this small garden by a sun-flecked pool, rock-rimmed in naturalistic form, with true-to-nature border planting to complement the setting, and a graceful white-blossomed dogwood as background.

There's grace in a curving path, especially when it serves as a boundary for a lavishly flowered perennial planting.

These Confer Lasting Interest on Our Gardens

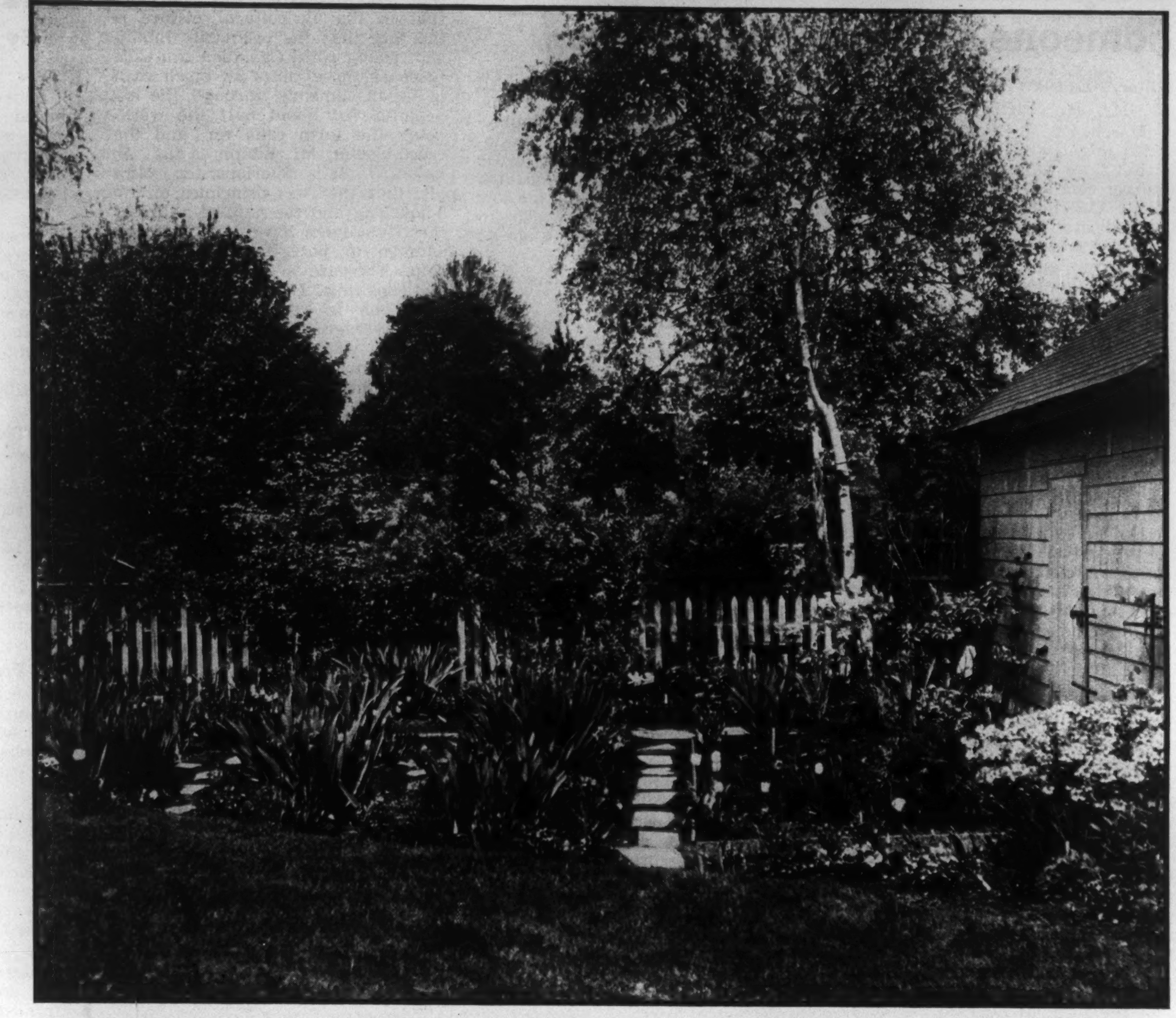
Photos by Richard Averill Smith

tennis, badminton, croquet, archery or darts—reminiscent of old England!—so much the better.

Promoting still further the acceptability of a garden as an outdoor living room—a really livable open air adjunct of the house itself—there probably is nothing to surpass a well-constructed barbecue around which both family and friends can congregate for toothsome snacks, ranging from simple fried eggs and bacon to sizzling steaks. A barbecue is one feature which the old as well as the young can enjoy from early spring until on in the fall, by night or by day—and the cheery blaze of either a wood or charcoal fire will fend off any discomfort, even when a between-season chill is stirring in the air. And, incidentally, the presence of a garden barbecue will cause many an eyebrow to lift in surprise over the cooking prowess of some man, it may be a "captain of industry", who dons the towering cap and apron of a chef to concoct some delectable dish. Yes—down deep in their hearts, many men really enjoy springing such culinary surprises on their friends and families. And these unexpected accomplishments are wonderful as "ice breakers" for parties that, otherwise, might grow stale or staid.

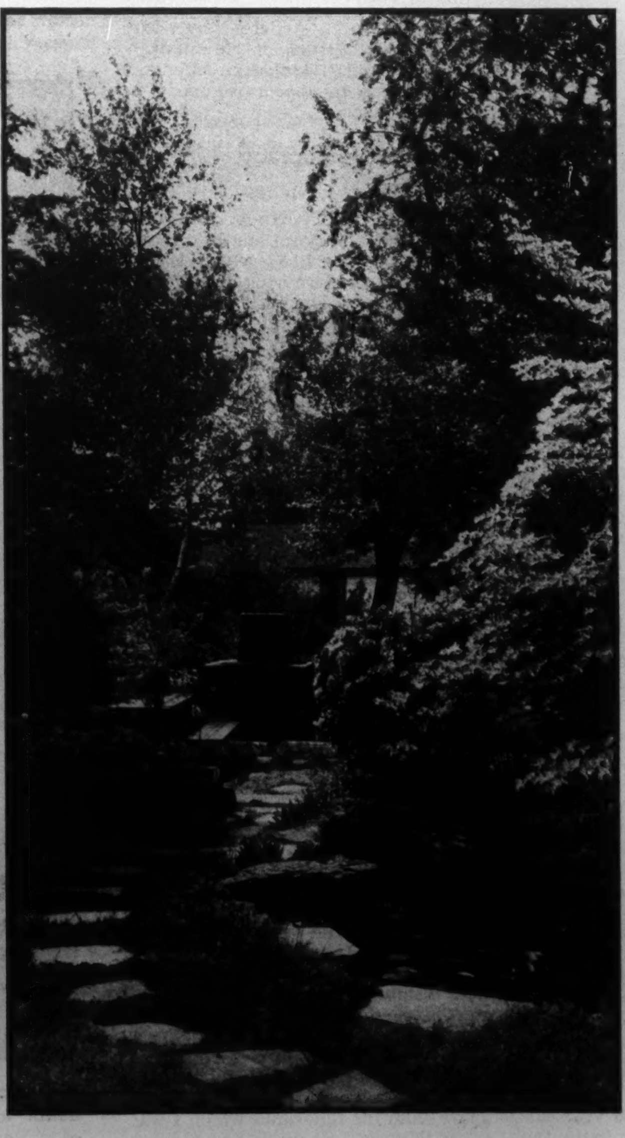
Now, in this intimate "family zone" lying behind or at either side of the house surely room can be found for the introduction of water—one of the greatest attractions which any garden, big or little, can possess. If by good fortune a brook — even the tiniest water-course — runs through the grounds the owner should capitalize on it, make it a major feature.

OF COURSE, there will be perennial borders—for, without them, are any Canadian gardens of today complete? Perhaps space will be reserved for the vegetables that always are superlatively appetizing when home-grown. And for a hobbyist there might be a little plot set aside for the herbs that add zest to food, fragrance to clothing and household belongings. Lavender stands supreme for the latter, but for seasoning there is a much greater variety, including sweet basil, chives, sage, fennel, borage, thyme, caraway, dill and summer savory. Then if, when and where seeds can be obtained, there are other valuable herbs; camomile, tarragon, rosemary, anise, sweet marjoram, wintergreen, bergamot and coriander. All-in-all, that little herb plot can be not only a great source of fine flavor and aroma, but of real interest while growing.



There's no reason why that often-neglected spot beside the garage should not blossom as the proverbial rose, lose its unsightliness, assume a glamor all its own with a mingling of perennials and annuals, perhaps formally placed.

The secluded tea-house to which this blossom-flanked brick pathway leads is an ideal haven for summer days.



From the moment it takes its place in a garden setting a barbecue becomes a Mecca for youngsters and oldsters.

The lure of a garden is doubled when there's a mirrored expanse of water to reflect the beauty of form and color.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Corporation Profits Finally Are Someone's Wages Somewhere

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN Mr. H. Griffin's letter (S.N., March 22) are some statements which might well be examined. One is that since wages and salaries took 69.6 per cent of the national income of the U.S. between 1929 and 1945, and corporate profits 4.9 per cent, while in 1944 wages and salaries took 61 per cent and corporate profits 9 per cent, there is reason for alarm. He describes this as being a case of profits now running at a level 100 per cent above "normal." Does Mr. Griffin feel that conditions as they existed between 1929 and 1939 were at a desirable normal, to which we should make an effort to return? And does he give any consideration to the fact that the 61 per cent in 1944 represented *total* wage and salary payments very much larger than the 69.6 of 1929-45?

Then he explains the danger; that the present level of corporate profits presages "overinvestment, underconsumption, disequilibrium and eventual economic disorganization". Mr. Griffin seems to be one of the remaining believers in the discredited theory that there is a vice known as "overinvestment", which causes the disease of "underconsumption". The idea seems to be that by investing too much of their income men who save are depriving others of purchasing power which these others would have if the savers spent their money on consumption, in place of investing it.

If I have $100,000, it does not matter whether I deposit it in a bank, place it in mortgages, buy Government bonds with it, build a factory with it, or buy champagne, pearl necklaces, bread or boots with it. Unless somewhere along the line of those who get it someone sterilizes it in the form of hoarded currency, it will go into circulation to the same extent and in the same general fashion, whatever the route by which I start it out.

Mr. Griffin says that he tends to the belief that corporation profits are a deduction from wages. The belief has no foundation in fact. Unless they are hoarded in currency, corporation profits must go into wages for someone, somewhere. All experience indicates that high profits, ample production, general employment and high total wages go together. "Overinvestment" as a cause for "underconsumption", and too great profits as a cause for too low wages are bogies with which to frighten the ignorant. They have no existence.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established Dec., 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
JOHN H. YOCOM, Associate Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
WILFRID EGGLESTON, Ottawa Editor
JAY MILLER, Washington Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
HERBERT McMANUS, Book and Travel Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
PHYLLIS ARCHER, Picture Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
JOHN L. MARSTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $1.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Director

Vol. 62, No. 31 Whole No. 2820

Dollars and Carrots

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN "Has Socialism Brought the Police State to Britain?" (S.N. March 1) Mr. Armour tells us that the author of "Rule Britannia" failed to consider the effects of Socialism plus two World Wars when the lines "Britons never shall be slaves" were written. But Mr. Armour, instead of developing this theme, attempted to lead his readers along the well worn path of political axe-grinding. He would have us believe that Britain's problems today are a direct result of and only a result of its progress in Socialism, Liberalism, or what have you. The two World Wars are not even mentioned again in the article, even though upon reflection no reasonable person could doubt that they constitute the greatest factors contributing to Britain's plight today.

Mr. Armour would have been of much greater service to constructive thinking had he pointed out that the plight of Britain and indeed that of the world is a direct result of the disease "materialism" which produced the two World Wars and the resulting chaos and suffering. The insatiable thirst for and the unsatisfying worship of the Almighty Dollar is like the donkey with a carrot dangling in front of its nose but always out of reach.

Winnipeg, Man. JOHN COOPER

W.P.T.B. and Old Folks

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN INCREASE of only 26.8 per cent in the cost-of-living index since August 1939 is a creditable record for the W.P.T.B., and Donald Gordon is therefore worthy of your complimentary editorial (S.N., March 29). But too often this cost-of-living business is worked in certain arguments where it has no real application.

For instance, too many confuse cost-of-living index with cost-of-food index and the latter has risen 48 per cent since August 1939. The official index includes costs of food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, house furnishings, etc. People most hit by the higher cost of food are old folks on fixed pensions, fixed at times when their dollar went farther than it does today. This difference between c.-of-l. and c.-of-f. indices has always been in evidence but has been most marked since December 1945. Then the index for food was a 35.2 per cent increase, while the total index was for only 19.1 per cent. In December food was up 47.4 per cent and the total index was up only 26.1 per cent.

So, let us praise Donald Gordon and acknowledge him as having done the smartest job of price control of any official in the world. But let us not kid ourselves that the control has done much for old age pensioners on a $28 monthly allotment in Ontario, on a $30 one in Alberta. When old folks spend most of their money on food or board, present amounts are patently inadequate. Even British Columbia's $35 is an improvement but not enough to cover a food cost increase of nearly 50 per cent.

Windsor, Ont. J. A. R. DUFF

Youth and the Farm

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY TEEN-AGE boy made light of his farmer-father's 78-hour work week and brought forward your advertisers' tireless operator, with the mischievous assertion: "Aw, dad, you're not in it with this chap. Look, I know you're a man of iron—but here's a chap who says 'I work a 168-hour week'. His name is a paper factory and he's made of paper!"

In the discussion that followed, it was generally agreed that the weak spot in the agricultural picture is the fact that the ordinarily intelligent young rural Canadian can earn twice or three times as much cash in urban industry, through the expenditure of about half the work-hours the farm calls for, and the crucial point, Mr. Editor, is that *he knows it.*. It is notorious, for example, that the twin principles of the 8-hour-day and the natural allure of the city's lights have done enduring damage to potential rural leadership. The case is far from complex, and runs thus: If a farmer has three sons—one is very intelligent, the next average and the third below average—who is likely to work the farm, if not to own it?"

I put this question to anyone in a position to answer it either on Parliament Hill or below it: What is the present disposition or location of the 400,000 young people who migrated from the farms since September, 1939, either into the war services or the nation's factories?

Toronto, Ont. A TIRED FARMER

A Manhattan Must

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you for the articles by Nat Benson. I have enjoyed the pungent meaty matter that this very competent writer crams into his descriptive phrases ever since the first articles appeared. Therefore, my thanks for those already enjoyed and be assured of my anticipation of more to come. The treatment given "Lady Windermere's Fan" (S.N., Jan. 11) and the New York brochure on where to go and the best places to eat (S.N., Jan. 4) were in my opinion the most enjoyable items that I and a number of friends have read for some time. I passed the New York item on to friends going to that city and their reports fully support the values set down by the correspondent. As I write, the clipping lies before me almost unreadable, it has been used to such good advantage.

Toronto, Ont. C. W. KING

ED. NOTE: Articles by Mr. Benson under titles of "Manhattan Playgoer" and "Manhattan Medley" will continue to appear regularly in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Abuse of Democracy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on your article about Major Douglas's latest book (S.N., March 8) which is ten times more demoralizing than "Forever Amber". The original Social Credit party was allegedly a reformist one; however, its originator, Major Douglas, was no reformist. Any man whose views are determined by the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is certainly dangerous. Those forgeries were chief weapons in Adolf Hitler's anti-Semitic activities. For any legal Canadian political party to distribute copies of those forgeries as Social Credit is doing in Alberta and Quebec is criminal to say the least. It is about time that the democratic air of the House of Commons and the pages of Hansard were not besmirched by the anti-Semitic outbursts of Solon Low and Norman Jaques. Abuse of democracy is too much to tolerate.

Toronto, Ont. BRITISH SUBJECT

Connoisseurs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

KIMBALL McIlroy says (S.N., March 15) that a Collins must be made with gin only; any other drink named Collins is a misnomer. He therefore disagrees with Professor Jerry Thomas, the greatest authority of all time on the mixed drink. I'd rather be wrong with Jerry than right with Kimball. Mind you, the Professor's ingredients were better than ours.

My article (S.N., March 1) made no claim to completeness. How could it? Space alone would defeat that, quite apart from the ignorance which I was eager to stress. So my failure to mention applejack is only a sin in the eyes of its too sensitive addicts. But had I mentioned it, I do not think I'd have called it a native North American nectar, for it was made in Normandy before Cartier's day. I should imagine a good many of our troops tasted Calvados in 1944, as well as at Caen and Crécy with Edward III in 1346.

West Vancouver, B.C. DAVID BROCK

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

EVEN the political opponents of Prime Minister King will be relieved to learn that the Ottawa paper which announced him as "going to a warm climate during Easter recess" had nothing more in mind than Florida.

•

Following Defence Minister Brooke Claxton's offer to Members of Parliament of free rocket transportation to Mars, it is hoped the disappointment was not too widespread when it became known that he was only speaking in a jocular vein.

•

Headline in a London newspaper:

IS BRITAIN DYING?
NOT PYGMALION LIKELY

Pshaw!

•

The new 200-inch telescope for Mount Palomar will, it is said, "bring Venus, which is 26 million miles away, to within half the distance from the earth than it formerly was." No reason has been offered for subjecting this lovely planet to such ignominious treatment.

•

Practice Makes Perfect

At a contest in Urmston, England, a woman won a rolling-pin-throwing contest with a heave of 97 feet, and her husband won the 100-yard dash. A fine example of good team-work.

•

A radio script writers' organization responsible for many current major shows in the United States, may decide to strike on April 7. However, listeners are cautioned against premature elation, as it is still not too late to be averted.

•

A lady of Yonkers, N.Y., applied for an annulment of her marriage, performed 21 years ago, because she did it for a joke. This raises the interesting ethical issue whether a marriage should be dissolved because (a) it is a joke, or (b) it is no joke.

•

Cuba has barred male tourists, when wearing shorts, from visiting certain of their public buildings. Naturally, Cubans don't want anything around that conflicts with their own architectural good taste.

•

A radio commentator from Moscow has pointed out that "only permanent peace can save the world from utter destruction." This suggestion will be welcomed by those who have often wondered what useful purpose could be found for the stuff.

•

Great Expectations

From a Montreal paper:

"The Dickens Fellowship brings the current season to a close on Tuesday evening with a dramatic presentation from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'."

We trust this did not discourage members from having the dickens of a time.

•

Dr. C. Ward Crampton of N.Y. County Medical Society:

"Spinach may not be good after middle life. It contains too much oxalic acid."

Junior thinks he is now well within this category because every time he eats spinach it puts years on him.

•

The sweeping assertions one hears about the heartlessness of landlords were summarily rebutted recently when an apartment owner in San Francisco shot a couple of tenants for making too much noise.

•

A correspondent reminds us that although more than a million dollars a day is spent by Canadians on liquor, most of it is poured into the National Treasury. We've never heard it called this before.

•

The mystery of a human skull found in a New York motorbus is said to have been heightened by the information that no passenger was seen to get off without one.

—*Photo, Hugh Cecil, London.*

The late Prudence Heward, outstanding Canadian artist, whose recent death was a very real loss to Canadian art. Miss Heward's portraits of children and figure-studies possessed a gentleness and lyricism not common in Canadian painting. Born in Montreal, the artist studied there under William Brymner and Randolph Hewton. Later she studied in Paris.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

such labor conditions as Parliament finds it wise and necessary to legislate upon. If such labor conditions are not a matter coming within the class of subjects entitled "property and civil rights", then Parliament can legislate upon them, not because it is legislating for peace, order and good government, but because they are not a provincial matter. We regard this theory (that they are not a provincial matter) as highly tenable, but as one which violently contradicts the theories held by the Privy Council from 1900 until recent decisions.

The "peace, order and good government" phrase appears to us to limit rather than to expand the powers of Parliament. If it had been wholly omitted, Parliament would have been none the less able to legislate (and for any purpose whatever, including not only peace and order but any other object that it might have in mind) upon exactly the same range of subjects. It is not a serious limitation, because we cannot imagine any court deciding that any law passed by Parliament and not relating to a matter coming within the provincial classes of subjects was *not* passed for the peace, order and good government of Canada. It is for Parliament to decide, and not the courts, what laws are for the peace and order of Canada.

The Montreal *Gazette* in an article which is erroneous from its very foundation charges Mr. King with inconsistency in having objected, in 1932, to Mr. Bennett's proposal that Parliament should confer blanket powers on the Governor-in-Council to do all sorts of things of its own motion and without further sanction by Parliament, "for the peace, order and good government of Canada". This is a totally different matter. Mr. King was not attacking the powers of Parliament as against the provinces; he was attacking the conferring of a very large part of those powers, by Parliament, upon the Government. That Mr. King's own Government has since then made a tremendous use of similar powers, some of them granted by Parliament in a statute passed by a Conservative majority and others demanded by Mr. King himself of a Liberal majority, is perfectly true, and we are as anxious as anybody to see the Government return those powers to Parliament as rapidly as possible. But all this has nothing whatever to do with the extent of the powers of Parliament itself, which is the subject now under agitation.

THE CHOICE

SO MUCH of beauty can the heart contain,
So much of beauty and no measure more;
There comes a moment when man would refrain
From turning further pages of her lore
Lest suddenly he find himself alone
Upon some rocky height, from whence no way
Leads downward to the level, temperate zone
Where people dwell untouched by this dismay.

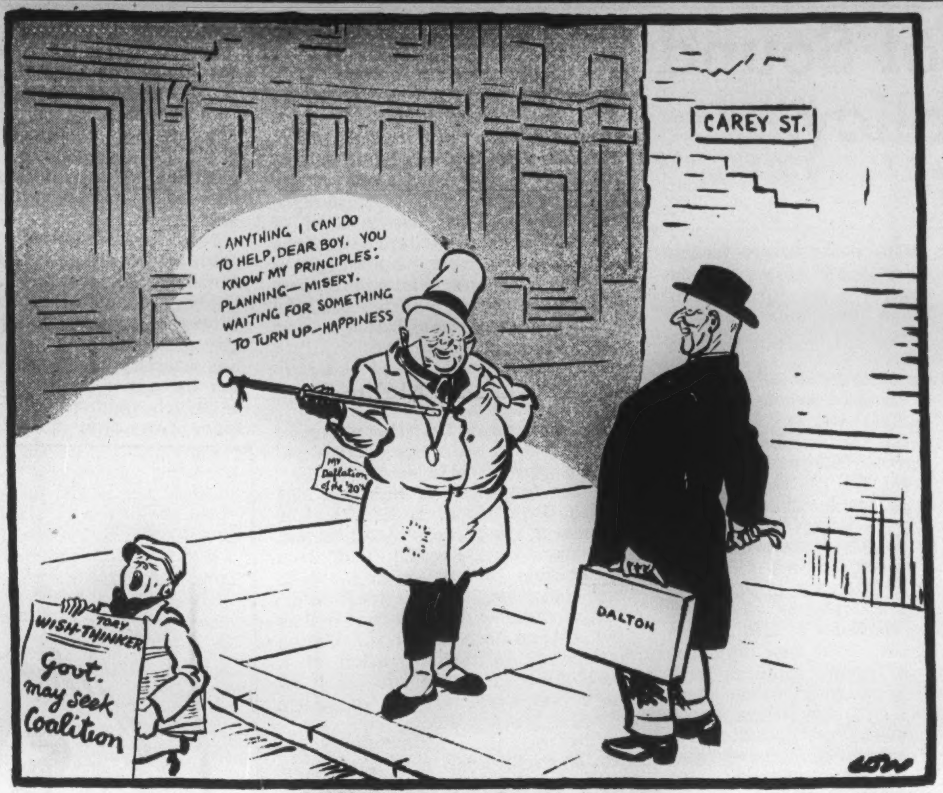
To see, where others sought and did not see,
To hear the hidden music few can find,
To apprehend some further grave degree
Of truth to satisfy the restless mind—
Then, having reached the height a soul can reach,
Man is ordained to silence or to speech.

CLARA BERNHARDT

Meanwhile all assertions, whether by members of the Dominion Government or by anybody else, that Parliament has the right to legislate on any matter "coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned to the legislatures of the provinces" seem to us to be unfounded, unconstitutional and to the last degree unwise.

The Voice of Marx

WE REGRET to have raised hopes in the breasts of some of our readers, by an Editor's Chair article a few weeks ago, that they would be able to purchase the new Communist daily newspaper of Toronto for three cents. This, we regret to say, was an error. It will cost no less than five cents a day, barring Sundays, to keep properly abreast of the ideas, policies and gyrations of the Labor Progressive party, and we are not sure that it will be worth it. However we shall endeavor to keep ourselves abreast, and we will undertake to pass on what we learn to our readers if they do not care to engage in the study at first hand.


CAREY ST.
ANYTHING I CAN DO TO HELP, DEAR BOY. YOU KNOW MY PRINCIPLES: PLANNING—MISERY. WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP—HAPPINESS
MY Deflation of the '20's
TORY WISH-THINKER
Govt. may seek Coalition
DALTON
LOW

MICAWBER READY TO OBLIGE

Copyright in All Countries

Mr. Leslie Morris, editor of the new daily, which is expected to begin on May 1, writes concerning one of the predictions made in our article: "You outrageously imply that the *Daily Tribune* will have 'access to international funds,' to which I can but reply that you violate your own editorial integrity by the repetition of a tawdry scandal for your own petty political purposes." We are not sure whether to construe this as a statement that the *Trib.* will not have access to international funds, and we therefore leave it in Mr. Morris's language. Mr. Morris also says that it is "untrue" that the *Daily Tribune* "will not be admitted to the Canadian Press," because it has not applied. We can only add that it would be equally untrue to say that it will be admitted. It will neither be admitted nor not admitted; it just won't be in. It will have U.P. service, however.

Editor Honored

WE CONGRATULATE both Canada and Mr. George V. Ferguson upon the fact that the latter has been elected a member of the Freedom of Information Subcommission of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. But we congratulate both Mr. Ferguson and Canada still more on the fact that he is making of the Montreal *Star* a notable example of both freedom of information and the defence of human rights. The editorial page of that great newspaper has become since his advent one of the most outspoken and coherent advocates of humane and liberal policies that the country can show.

It has long been customary to assume that in Canada at all events the responsibility for the editorial policies of great dailies is mainly carried by the proprietor. The remarkable change in the policies of the Montreal *Star* without any change in its ownership seems to suggest that some owners at any rate are willing to entrust a great deal of power to their editors. We need hardly say that any evidences pointing to such a conclusion are heartily welcome.

This Is Not a Bluebook

IT SEEMS to us that we are always telling our readers that they cannot keep abreast of current problems without spending some new fraction of their diminished incomes on some new source of information; but we cannot help it. Life is getting to be such that the daily newspaper can no longer — especially when all cluttered up with the funnies and Billy Rose—convey all the information which the citizen needs to keep tabs on his municipal, provincial, Dominion and international rulers and guides, to say nothing of the various controls which each of them operates.

Nevertheless we still have to urge very strongly upon our readers the purchase, for the insignificant sum of fifty cents (we *think* it is postfree from the King's Printer, Ottawa), the 290-page book of the External Affairs Department entitled "The United Nations 1946." It is bound in white and is not a bluebook, being written with studious avoidance of official jargon. The first 160 pages are a very complete account of the nature of the new world organization and its agencies, and of the discussions and work accomplished during the year. The remainder is devoted to appendices in which may be found the full text of all the Canadian pronouncements, and of the more important proposals and resolutions moved and adopted. An item which will interest many readers is a tabulation of the voting on ten of the chief disputed subjects, which goes far to discredit the theory that certain groups of states systematically vote as a bloc, though we do note that the U.K. and the U.S.A. voted against one-another only once and one abstained once; they voted on the same side eight times.

Very seriously, if this volume does not have a large circulation Canada will not be able to claim that she has the kind of literate electorate which entitles her to a weighty voice in the U.N. proceedings.

Full Employment

THERE are unquestionably great difficulties in the task of realizing full employment under purely national authority. The latest publication of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, "International Implications of Full Employment in Great Britain" by Allan G. B. Fisher (Oxford, $4.50), is a scientific analysis of these difficulties by an expert who is well known to Canadians, having been a member of the Mont Tremblant Conference of 1943, and of many R.I.I.A. meetings. The larger the bulk of export trade in the business of the nation the greater become the difficulties, for as Mr. Fisher remarks, "Under conditions approximating to full employment the bargaining position of wage-earners would moreover be very strong, and it would be extremely difficult either to persuade or to compel wage-earners in particular export industries to submit to radical changes in what had come to be generally accepted as the normal wage-structure of the economy as a whole".

The British problem seems to boil down largely to the fact that both by habit and by fiscal system Britain tends to buy too much from the dollar area, in view of her reduced external income, and the United States to buy too little from the sterling area, in view of her vastly increased external income—or her right to a vastly increased external income if she could bring herself to collect it in goods. Mr. Fisher seems to like the idea of permitting this situation to correct itself by "natural" means, and allowing the value of sterling in the exchange market to fall if necessary in accordance with current conditions. But he admits that this is a condition which should not be established without the utmost precaution. The problem is that of reconciling two different objectives, that of maintaining full employment domestically, and that of re-establishing an "open" international economy, which may at times threaten that stability; and Mr. Fisher does not underrate the risk that in time of trouble national policies of "exporting unemployment" may ruin both the international economy and a little later the national economies themselves. For exported unemployment has a habit of bouncing back.

Canadian Communists

AT THE recent Communist conference in London a chart was presented showing the estimated strength of the Communist parties in different countries of the world. In this chart Canada was credited with 23,000 members, Britain with 43,000, and the United States with 74,000. On this showing the proportion of Communists to population is obviously much higher in Canada than in the other two countries. This appears on the face of it improbable, although it might be accounted for in part by the fact that as compared with the United States we have a larger percentage of recent and mid-European immigrants.

These figures, of course, relate only to the "party", the secret society from which it is extremely difficult and dangerous to withdraw when once you have got a fair distance in. They have nothing to do with those considerable numbers of deluded people who vote for the party candidates but are not in the society. These are men and women who, in the words of the chart, "base themselves on the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin," are fighting the "class war," and look forward to the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Numerically they are still insignificant—only two in a thousand of the population. By their skill, their unity of purpose, their close relationship with powerful groups in other countries, they are far from insignificant—they are in fact extremely dangerous.

In both Canada and the United States there are proposals to make membership in the Communist party illegal. Canada has tried that method of dealing with the problem, and the results were not highly satisfactory. All that the Communists then have to do is to disband their old party and start a new one, which operates until it in turn can be convicted of treasonable activities.

Radio Etiquette

THAT intelligent newspaper the Ottawa *Journal,* pinch-hitting for Emily Post to whom we made an appeal the other day for a rule of etiquette about portable radios in railway coaches, offers a valuable suggestion:

"Any passenger taking a portable radio into a passenger car must check it with the conductor for the duration of the journey, or, in the alternative, buy an adult ticket for it.

"Active portable radios will be permitted in only one car in any train — that car would be a sort of authorized bedlam, with Fibber and the Toronto Symphony fighting it out.

"Anybody turning on a portable radio in a railway smoking compartment or a sleeping car will be hanged to the nearest telegraph pole. Clearly this is a movement that must be nipped in the bud."

We have only one amendment to propose to this scheme. The fare for portable radios should be two adult tickets. A radio makes at least as much noise as two adult passengers.

In Memoriam (?)

ONE hundred and eleven United States miners were killed last week in an accident which is an indelible disgrace to the mining officials of the United States and of the State in which it occurred and to the owners and operators of the mine.

By the orders of Mr. John L. Lewis four hundred thousand coal miners in the United States are paying a so-called tribute to the memory of these men by abstaining from work for one week.

They will thus lose twenty million dollars of pay, even a small proportion of which would have been a very useful help to the families left bereaved by the accident. They are depriving the people of the United States of much more than twenty million dollars' worth of sorely needed fuel. They are depriving the people of the United States of probably one hundred million dollars' worth of other commodities which because of lack of coal will not be produced, and the non-production of which will cause loss of employment and wages to hundreds of thousands of workers.

This is the only tribute which Mr. Lewis can think of offering to the memory of the dead. It is actually a tribute to nothing but his own egotism and his own anger.

Sowing Seeds of Sound Jap Foreign Policy

By PERCY G. PRICE

Although Japan's immediate future will be determined largely by the Allies, leaders within the country are looking to the day when they can work out its democratic destiny on their own, granted that such things as reparations do not make the country a permanent economic and political cripple.

They have told this Canadian, recently returned to Japan, that they count on the fulfilment of the Potsdam Agreement and Japan's admission into U.N. But the U.N. must be able to offer Japan, the democratic tyro, positive protection from international pressures that might shove it into some larger country's orbit. All of which means, the Jap intellectuals believe, that the U.S. must give strong leadership within the U.N. and keep the world body from becoming merely another devitalized League of Nations.

Tokyo.

WHAT is to be the future foreign policy of Japan? Does she intend to revert to her former militarism? What hopes have we for a permanent solution of the Far Eastern situation?

It is natural that the Allies in the recent war should ask questions like these. Whether we win the peace as well as the war in the Far East depends a great deal on the attitude of Japan and the course she plots out for herself in the future. It may be too early to expect any precise answer to the above questions. The people have been, and are still, concerned mostly with the problems of food, clothes and shelter. The war has put the comforts of life far beyond the reach of the vast majority. Yet, some of Japan's thinkers have already made up their minds as to what Japanese foreign policy should be and what they say constitutes a forecast of the future.

A few weeks ago, I visited an old friend of mine, formerly a professor of economics and politics in one of Japan's great universities. He is now a lecturer and a contributor to some of the high class magazines. After graduation from the university he spent five years in study in England during the first world war. Although of a liberal turn of mind, he justified Japan's desire for a co-prosperity sphere in the Far East. He thought that the Far East was in need of unification and that Japan was the only power capable of accomplishing this. Japan's educational and technical progress entitled her, he thought, to a sphere of influence and power.

New Dream after Nightmare

He realizes now that this dream of Empire was a vain one. The moral climate of the world no longer permits the formation of Empires. The British, French and Dutch Empires are now in the process of fundamental reorganization which will, to a considerable extent, change their very character. It was most interesting for me to discover that he has now a keen interest in the United Nations or in the formation of a World State. He seems to see it as the keystone of the arch of future Japanese foreign policy.

Quite recently I visited Dr. Toyohito Kagawa and took part in a panel in which the World State was being discussed. The others in the panel included Kennotsuke Horinouchi, former ambassador to the United States (immediately preceding Normura who was the last ambassador). Professor Kamikawa, formerly of Tokyo Imperial University, a specialist in international law, and Dr. Kagawa. Notes of the discussion that day were taken by a group of secretaries and later published in Dr. Kagawa's new magazine *The World State.* It is not my purpose to report in this article the discussion which took place at that meeting but to draw attention to the fact that it did take place. To me it indicated pretty well the direction that political thought is now taking in Japan. The fact that Dr. Kagawa himself finds this an opportune time to launch a magazine for the discussion of the World State shows the importance he attaches to this matter and also that the public mind is ready to receive it.

Professors and religious leaders may discuss idealistic issues which may come to pass in the future but which have no immediate significance, but a man like Horinouchi who has lived through the stormiest period of Japanese history both as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in several Cabinets and later as ambassador to the United States, has his eye on the instrument which will serve the need of the present. He is now heading an association for the study of a united world and is deeply concerned about the future of the United Nations. He publishes two magazines, one for intellectuals and one for the general public for the purpose of studying this great project. The fact that he considers it worthwhile to give his time to a matter of this kind indicates that he thinks the World State an important factor in the future foreign policy of Japan.

Reality after Dream

Let us look for a moment at some of the changes brought about by Japan's defeat in her relations with other countries and her ability to maintain an independent existence. Japan's great dream of a Far Eastern Empire, economically independent both in regard to markets and raw materials, has definitely faded out. That road is closed. Her own Empire, which she had at the beginning of the war, (Formosa, Korea and Manchuria), has been taken away from her. She is left with 80,000,000 of a population to support with very meagre natural resources and few of the raw materials necessary for industry. Her agriculture can hardly produce more than it does at present.

The Allies have announced their intention of dismantling many of Japan's factories for the double purpose of removing plants which could be used for war and making use of them to help pay reparations. Japan's military establishment has been destroyed and in her new Constitution she has renounced war. Her military and economic weakness is very evident, yet she has two very powerful neighbors, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Must she not inevitably be drawn into the orbit of either one or the other of these two powers? How can she hope to achieve an independent existence? That is the question which Japanese statesmen must try to answer.

Now for the answer. Japan will faithfully carry out the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. She has already gone far in that direction. Her educational system has been drastically overhauled. A new Constitution has passed the Diet and will come into force in a few months, by means of which political power has been taken away from the military clique and given to the people. Japan hopes to develop into a democratic country. If she does these things simply to gain favor with her former enemies and has no real desire for the democratic life itself, then she is making a very serious mistake. The English-speaking nations knew what they were fighting for in the recent war. They did not want to be engulfed by dictatorship and despotism. They wanted freedom and the democratic way of life. To the Japanese also, the kind of life they want to live is of the greatest importance. They must decide what they want and adapt their foreign policy to that end.

At this point I want to make an important observation. The Japanese

TELEVISION
will soon be here

But Prevention is Still Better Than Cure

Television symbolizes an age of ever fresh wonders.

But science is fallible. Mechanisms break down. And failures can be costly . . . and crippling . . . still.

The price of security is constant vigilance . . . in biology, economics, or the mechanical field.

What you, as a power plant owner, get from The Boiler Inspection Company is . . . Prevention. Its expert engineers, scattered across Canada (there's one near YOU) keep an expert eye on YOUR equipment.

Seventy years of insuring power plants and *preventing accidents* is embodied in this service.

Inquire of your agent or broker about this specialized, experienced service.

12-46

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova
Scotia Bldg. Montreal

350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

John J. McHale
SHOES of DISTINCTION

Built by the
SCOTT-McHALE
Craftsmen

Exclusive manufacturers of AIRFILM construction

Scott-McHale shoes are priced from $10

SCOTT-McHALE
LIMITED
London - Ontario

people are sick of military domination and the autocratic way of life. They really want to be democratic but here we are in danger of running into a contradiction. As yet, the masses hardly know what democratic life is. All we know is that they are tired of military rule and have faith in the life they see in the West though as yet they have a very imperfect comprehension of what it means. The social and political changes they have made since the surrender are not just due to outside pressure. They are evidences of the striving after something different. Even the renunciation of war, which is set out in the new Constitution, is something they want to achieve for its own sake.

If the first step is to fulfil the Potsdam conditions, the second one is to secure admission into the U.N. She will then be under definite obligations and limitations, will then have rights as well as obligations. If the principles of the Atlantic Charter are applied to the world, Japan will be able to trade freely, selling her goods in the markets of the world and buying her raw materials. Within the U.N. she would not need a great army or navy to protect her, if she abides by the rules. Consequently, she need not be drawn into the orbit of either Russia or the United States.

Future Security?

In the period which followed the onset of the great depression of 1929, Japan discovered how very insecure her economic position was. High tariffs were raised against her by the great nations of the world in order to protect themselves against her competition. When her exports declined so did her ability to buy the necessary raw materials. The result was her great military gamble in China and the motive which drove her into it. She wanted to achieve economic independence. She failed to realize that Far Eastern Empire. However, she may accomplish under the U.N. what she failed to get by aggression. There will be some restrictions and limitations of course, but there should be a greater economic freedom. If the U.N. is really effective, Japan need never again experience the intense economic pressure of the post-depression period.

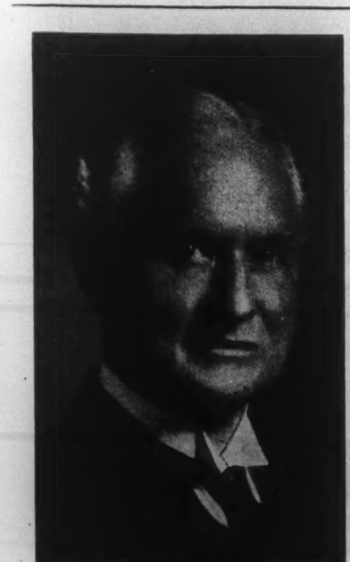
There is one fly in the ointment. Japan fears that reparations and the stripping of her factories will be too drastic. She admits her obligation to pay reparations. She has done a lot of damage in her years of war and she is willing to pay what she can but she may not be able to make good that damage in full. It may be economically impossible for her to do so. If her factories are so stripped of their machinery that industry, as it has been, is largely wiped out, then recovery will be extremely slow, if accomplished at all.

Japan feels that she ought to be left enough equipment so that she can get on her feet again industrially and be able to feed her own people. She should have hope of a reasonable standard of living. If this is denied her, then the inevitable result will be a sullen resentment of the kind which laid the foundation for the rise of Hitler in Europe. Japan feels that MacArthur has been reasonable and sympathetic to date. He has never been vindictive. Japan hopes that the matter of reparations can be settled in a way that hope for recovery and not just dark despair may be left in the hearts of the people.

There is one other matter which I would like to mention in regard to the U.N. and its future. One of the men I interviewed spoke of the necessity of the United States taking the lead in the U.N. That body is already created not only on paper but is now really in the process of being worked out. Some strong guiding power interested first of all in world peace and in the world as a whole is necessary. That nation is the United States in his opinion. The turning of that country from isolation to become a constructive force in world affairs was one of the great moments in history. She must take a strong position in U.N. and never allow justice to be sacrificed to petty national interest as it was over and over again in the League of Nations. Japan will be glad to live within the U.N. if the United States endeavors to keep it to its high purpose.

United States Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal is credited with saying: "The United States will remain militarily strong until the United Nations is a going business.... It will devote such portion of its military power as is appropriate and necessary to give effective force to the sanctions of the organization....The United States will not withdraw its interest or its influence from either Europe or Asia."

That is the kind of statement which the Japanese gentleman, whom I have quoted, would most heartily approve. The Japanese fear having their nation reduced in status to that of the Philippines. They don't like to think of becoming a buffer state between Russia and the United States. The better informed and most far-seeing men are looking to the U.N. to give Japan an independent place in the world. They think the United States has the vision and the power to make the United Nations the World State which will see that justice is done to one and all.



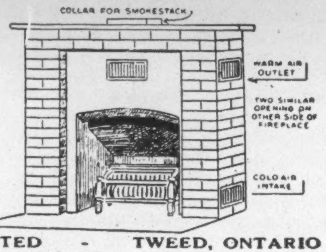
HON. DR. H. A. BRUCE

who has been elected a Director of the Crown Life Insurance Company. Dr. Bruce has had a distinguished career as a surgeon, and is Professor Emeritus of surgery, University of Toronto. He has been active in public affairs and was Lieutenant Governor of Ontario from 1932 to 1937.

Hotel MORTON
VIRGINIA AVE, Near Beach
ATLANTIC CITY
Featuring modified American Plan
Write for complete rate schedule
BELL & COPE ... PHONE 4-5291

MAKE YOUR SUMMER COTTAGE MORE COSY
With a STEEL FURNACE FIREPLACE

A Beautiful open Fireplace plus Circulated Heat on the Warm Air Furnace Principle



Any style mantel—Brick, Stone Wood, etc.—can be built around the unit. Makes your cottage habitable earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall, because the hot air goes into your room—instead of out the chimney! It works on this principle: it draws the cold air out of the room into itself, and sends it out into the room hot.

Write for Descriptive Circular

WILBER S. GORDON Dept. 97
TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED - TWEED, ONTARIO
Toronto Show Room—83 Jarvis Street

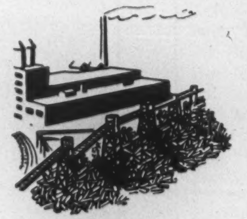
Today we Live in a Greater Canada

Not a dream of the future but a *Present Fact!*

TODAY Canadian manufacturing has reached record peacetime heights. It has gone far beyond anything attained in pre-war years. During the war we became the world's fourth industrial nation. Now, in peacetime production again, over 980,000 Canadians are employed in manufacturing—compared to 570,000 in mid-1939. And average pay has more than doubled!

CHARLES McNELLEN, in the years 1920 to 1924 was driving a truck for a Toronto electrotyping firm. During this time he studied the business and was appointed as salesman for the same company from the latter part of 1924 until April, 1931. His enthusiasm inspired other men who agreed to assist him in the founding of his own business. Today he is President of "Bomac"—one of the largest electrotyping and engraving companies in Canada.

MR. McNELLEN says, "*Canada has been good to me. She will prove the same to those young Canadians who are ready to take advantage of the vastly increased opportunities she offers today. Here, within our own country, in every field of endeavour, successful careers await the talented and ambitious.*"



For years pulp and paper ranked as Canada's most important peacetime industry—judged by wages paid, production value and exports. It is greater than ever today—with a 48% increase in employment over 1939.

Spurred by war demands, Canada became the fourth steel producer of the United Nations and manufacture of iron and steel products became the industry employing most Canadians. Today there are more than twice as many of us engaged in this industry as before the war.

The textile industry is our other great manufacturing employer. It, too, tremendously increased its output to meet war needs. Today in it, too, far greater numbers of Canadians are employed than in 1939.

ONE OF A SERIES PRESENTED BY

Molson's

TO PROMOTE A FULLER REALIZATION
BY CANADIANS OF CANADA'S PRESENT GREATNESS

OTTAWA LETTER

Old Constitutional Sore Spot Is Touched by Justice Minister

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Minister of Justice is acquiring some reputation for his capacity to conceal, in a few quietly uttered sentences, the components of a constitutional atomic bomb, which, brought together to the critical size, proceed to explode a few minutes later with quite staggering and far-reaching effects. The latest illustration came in his comment on a Privy Council decision on the Canada Temperance Act. The passage reads very quietly and most constitutional students would hardly raise an eyebrow. Yet, within a week, there was alleged to be a political crisis among the Quebec Liberals. Mr. Ilsley was being charged with having supplied Messrs. Drew, Duplessis and Macdonald with highly explosive ammunition, and Mr. Diefenbaker was contending in the House that Mr. Ilsley had presented the C.C.F. with a constitutional opinion which it could use in converting Canada into a unitary socialist state if it ever got into power.

Those who do not pretend to follow the niceties of the constitutional division of powers between the national government and the nine provinces may brush the whole incident away as a political dogfight between lawyers. This would be unfair. Actually Mr. Ilsley was touching on one of the most vital and sensitive aspects of Canadian nationhood, and whether the discussion which followed really settled anything or not, it probably served a constructive purpose. It concerns an issue of which we have certainly not heard the last word.

The issue, in its simplest aspect, is this: What powers, if any, are given to the Dominion Government by those words in the preamble to Section 91 of the British North America Act which say:

"It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislature of the provinces."

Volumes could be, and indeed have been, written about the kind and extent of authority which these words give or don't give to the national government. But the decision which Mr. Ilsley was thinking of when he made his historic remarks narrows down the field somewhat. The observations of their Lordships on the Canada Temperance Act were quoted in part in the House of Commons by F. E. Jaenicke (Kindersley) as follows:

"In their Lordships' opinion, the true test must be found in the real subject-matter of the legislation; if it is such that it goes beyond local or provincial concern or interests and must from its inherent nature be the concern of the dominion as a whole, then it will fall within the competence of the Dominion parliament as a matter affecting the peace, order and good government of Canada, though it may in another aspect touch upon matters specially reserved to the provincial legislatures."

Opinion Tested

This is not Mr. Ilsley's view, it is a Privy Council decision. It was paraphrased by the Deputy Minister of Justice in giving an opinion on the validity of the Agricultural Products Act (Bill No. 25) who added. "I should think Bill No. 25 satisfies this test."

The Minister of Justice, reporting this opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice, went on to make those remarks which provoked the minor constitutional crisis of last week. He said:

"I am not going to venture into an opinion on the matter. However, I have read the Canada Temperance Act case and the subsequent case, that of the Japanese reference, and it appears to me that the true effect of the decision in the Canada Temperance Act case is that there does not have to be an emergency to found jurisdiction on the part of the Dominion; that the Dominion may have the power even when there is no emergency to legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada, even though its legislation touches upon matters ordinarily regarded as solely within provincial jurisdiction."

It will be seen in passing that Mr. Ilsley's language was now a completely faithful paraphrase of what was the decision in the Canada Temperance Act. It went beyond that decision, I think. Anyway, he did lay himself open to charges, in the rather sweeping terms of Mr. Diefenbaker, that he had enunciated a doctrine "which would place in the hands of the Dominion parliament the power to override the British North America Act, to infringe upon the rights of all the provinces under section 92 and, to all intents and purposes, to destroy the rights of the provinces under confederation."

Mr. Ilsley, of course, seized upon the most happy coincidence that he was asked about the doctrine in the House by a Liberal member, to disavow any such aim or intention. Reading Mr. Ilsley's comment in the light of the Privy Council decision on the Canada Temperance Act, what he seemed to be saying — and the way this writer interpreted it when he read it in Hansard—was that legislation, which, in the words of the Deputy Minister of Justice went, in its subject matter beyond local or provincial concern and must from its inherent nature be the concern of the Dominion as a whole, could be validly enacted by Ottawa even if *under another aspect* it touched upon matters specially reserved to the provinces.

No Centralizing Intent

This is neither a new nor revolutionary doctrine, and if Mr. Ilsley really meant that, he obviously was completely innocent of any such centralizing intent as that charged by Mr. Diefenbaker. Still, it must be remembered that these are days of acute tension on the matter of provincial rights. And it is difficult to reach any other conclusion that Mr. Ilsley's wording on his comment was unfortunate and capable of serious misconstruction.

In the long story of power rivalry between Ottawa and the provincial capitals the first decision on the Canada Temperance Act, handed down in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) was, of course, almost the only countercurrent in fifty years against the broad trend of interpretation which increased the authority of the provinces—increased it, in the view of many students, far beyond what the Fathers of Confederation ever planned or expected. *The Russell v. The Queen* decision held that as drunkenness — and intemperance — was an evil or vice of general concern to the Dominion, the National Government had power to pass laws in respect to it. It was granted that one aspect of the matter concerned property rights, and as such was provincial in nature, but it was held that the *primary matter* dealt with was public order and safety, and as such it came within Dominion jurisdiction.

But this was one of the few cases where the phrase, "peace, order and good government" was successfully invoked by the Dominion Government to uphold the validity of its laws when challenged by the provinces. Indeed, one of the appendices of the Rowell-Sirois report, prepared by Brooke Claxton and L. M. Gouin says flatly that:

"Gradually the 'peace, order and good government' power of the Dominion became by judicial interpretation emptied of practically all meaning, except perhaps in the event of war or other national emergency."

And another constitutional student, Eugene Forsey, writing to the Montreal *Gazette* (March 28) asserted:

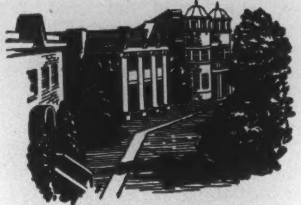
"The Judicial Committee in the judgment (referred to by Mr. Ilsley) was merely harking back to an earlier judgment on the same subject . . . . It was also doing something to restore the federal power to something like the position which the Fathers of Confederation intended it to have."

No judicial interpretation of the "peace, order and good government" powers of Section 91, it should be added, can get around the words which immediately follow: "in relation to all matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces." And since one of those Classes of Subjects is Property and Civil Rights, with all that that has come to mean, provincial rights seem to be on a pretty solid footing, whatever Mr. Ilsley meant.

ANGELA HOTEL
Just a Little Different
Highest Standard of Service
Excellent Cuisine
Five Minutes to Centre of City
Continental or American Plan
VICTORIA, B.C.

"PICTURES FOR LASTING PLEASURE"
"BAIE ST. PAUL, WINTER" by CLARENCE GAGNON, R.C.A.—1880-1942. This fine Canadian painting is now on view together with a large and interesting collection of fine paintings by Canadian, British and European artists.
EST. 1932
A. R. LAING G. BLAIR LAING
LAING GALLERIES
60 Bloor St. East, Toronto — Just East of Yonge

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS



HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM
Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.
Each patient receives the personal attention of experienced kindly physicians, nurses and therapists.
Physicians are cordially invited to visit Homewood and observe the methods of treatment and inspect the commodious, comfortable buildings, situated amid 75 beautifully landscaped acres. Rates are moderate.
Write for illustrated booklet to
F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited

Webb's FLORAL GUIDE 1947

Join WEBB'S BOOK OF THE YEAR CLUB!
AND GET YOUR FREE COPY OF
Webb's NEW FLORAL GUIDE
You need it for YOUR GARDEN
Write to WEBB'S SEEDS 145 KING ST. E. TORONTO

1792 1947
IMPORTANT TO HOME AND APARTMENT OWNERS
THE Preferred Property Damage Policy of the "North America" Companies is the broadest form of protection *in one policy* available to any home and apartment owner. It covers loss caused by *fire, lightning, wind, hail, flood, water, ice, snow, explosion, riots, vandalism, malicious mischief, smoke, collapse of building and impact by aircraft or vehicles.*
Ask your Agent or Broker for particulars of "North America" Companies' Preferred Property Damage Policy.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA
COMPANIES
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
FIRE • MARINE • CASUALTY
Service Offices throughout Canada
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
LP25

WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Sheds Mantle of F.D.R. and Is the Stronger for Doing It

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

"THE ISSUE in the world today is between free men and slavery, and the issue is going to be fought out and settled."

Nova Scotia-born Charles Aubrey Eaton, 79-year-old chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, scooped the President's Greece-Turkey speech with this succinct crystallization of the issues. He told his committee before the President made his historic speech that if Russia controls Turkey, Greece, India, Arabia and China, she will "hold the world in the hollow of her hand."

Representative Eaton is the uncle of Cyrus S. Eaton, the Cleveland steel magnate, another Nova Scotian, recently in the news when he endeavored to persuade John L. Lewis to avoid a clash with the Government.

This viewpoint of the influential Republician head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is indicative of the strong backing in Congress for the President's showdown stand against Russia. Opinion polls also show the American public to be behind the Administration's determination to halt Russian expansion.

Coincidentally, another reason for Mr. Truman's returning popularity, now back to 60 per cent after a slump to 32 per cent in October, 1946, from his peak popularity of 87 per cent in July, 1945, is his stand against John L. Lewis. The United Mine Workers chief took bitter revenge this past week when he closed the mines for a week in mourning for the 111 miners killed at Centralia, Ill., after blaming Interior Secretary Krug personally for the disaster.

Democrats are regaining confidence after their drastic slap-down of November 5 when both Senate and House went Republican. They shelled out more enthusiastically than last year for next Saturday's $100-a-plate Jefferson Day dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. They think there is a good chance that the party can get back in the saddle in 1948.

It is too early for prognostication on that score. Both President Truman and his principal Republican opponents are busy establishing good "non-political" records. Governor Dewey of New York took the lead by an almost perfect score in the New York Assembly. Senator Taft is on the hot seat as chairman of the Senate G.O.P. policy committee and of the influential Labor Committee. Senator Vandenberg is wasting no time keeping the record in order as to his very commendable role in international affairs.

Congressional acts add to present uncertainty. The Republicans are making good on the promises of economy in government, but they are alienating the votes of around a million Federal workers who may be thrown out of their jobs. President Truman, in harmony with the current opposition to Communism, ordered suspected Federal workers fired from their jobs, but non-partisan observers point out that the method of ousting them involves "star-chamber" methods that can deprive them of their rights.

The kind of labor control bill that is finally enacted will have much bearing on the political fates of all presidential aspirants.

There are bound to be repercussions to the current situation where "legislation by appropriation" is being used to cut off the payroll lifelines of several Federal agencies. Last year nothing was too good for the returned soldier. Last week the House Appropriations Committee scaled down the Veterans Administration's request for funds by 551 million dollars, including 350 million for readjustment benefits and 200 million dollars for pensions.

Effect of Cuts

The LaFollette-Monroney Congressional Reorganization Act was supposed to curb this practice of expressing—or changing—the will of Congress by withholding funds to carry out functions authorized at another time by the legislative branch.

Unless the Senate restores some of the cuts, the National Labor Relations Board may find itself appropriated out of its authorized functions.

As Congress daily ensnarls itself in the mammoth job of working out labor, budget-tax and other legislation, President Truman is wisely playing a waiting game. He has the power of veto through which to express his personal views if the Republican-controlled Congress gets too far out of line in its legislative program. There have been indications that he plans to use the veto in the event that unsatisfactory portal-to-portal pay legislation is passed.

The Democrats are now talking of turning the successful Republican slogan of last November, "Had Enough," back against the G.O.P. Living costs are going up. Inevitable unemployment is rising. Those new cars, household appliances, and other commodities are slow in arriving, and when they do the prices are high. President Truman has appealed to American business and industry to follow the lead of Ford and International Harvester and cut prices. Housing is still desperately lacking, and homes are exorbitantly high.

Wallace and Pepper Out?

It's a confused economic and political picture. One thing is certain; President Truman has finally completely shed the Roosevelt mantle. His new Democratic Party director, Gael Sullivan of Chicago, has invited Henry Wallace and leftish Senator Claude Pepper of Florida "out" of the 1948 campaign. He has stated flatly that these loyal Rooseveltians conflict with the Truman policy.

The President will address Jefferson Day guests this year as a leader in his own right, unlike the humiliating situation last year when they played gramophone records of F.D.R.'s voice to win votes.

Mr. Truman stated that he would try to do the best job possible and with a minimum of politics during the present term with Democrats holding the White House and Congress under Republican domination. His advisers believe that the less politics the better at this time. It will be obviously impossible to avoid politics entirely. His party believes that it can sell the President on the slogan, "A strong President for a strong America." He has continued to show strength that would warrant such a campaign.

Apparently, any of his cohorts who expect verbal fireworks this Saturday are doomed to disappointment. The President plans to avoid a partisan speech and instead of ripping off the G.O.P. hide he will speak to the American people as a whole.

There is no closed season on politics, and both Democratic headquarters in the Mayflower Hotel and the Republican headquarters at 1337 Connecticut Avenue are busy places. Recent indexes showed the Democrats having 51 per cent of the vote, with the Republicans holding 49, but that is too close a margin to mean anything.

Although Harold Stassen of Minnesota has made political hay by coming out early as a Presidential aspirant, it's a wise prospective candidate who holds his counsel about his plans. President Truman permitted Robert Hannegan to call for him to run again, but he won't talk about 1948 plans. Senator Taft is equally shy about committing himself, as is Senator Vandenberg. Every state, no doubt, has a potential dark horse who might forge into the Republican firmament and outshine all the old familiar names. One thing seems certain, that, as Jim Farley has stated, the Democratic nomination is Mr. Truman's for the taking.

Congress is absorbed with trying to finish up its work by July 31 so that Senators and Representatives can get out of town for the summer. If they succeed, it will make this session the shortest since 1938 when Congress adjourned June 16.

Unless some domestic or international emergency occurs, Congress may make it and for the first time since the war, Washington will return to its traditionally lazy summers, similar to Ottawa in peacetime summers.

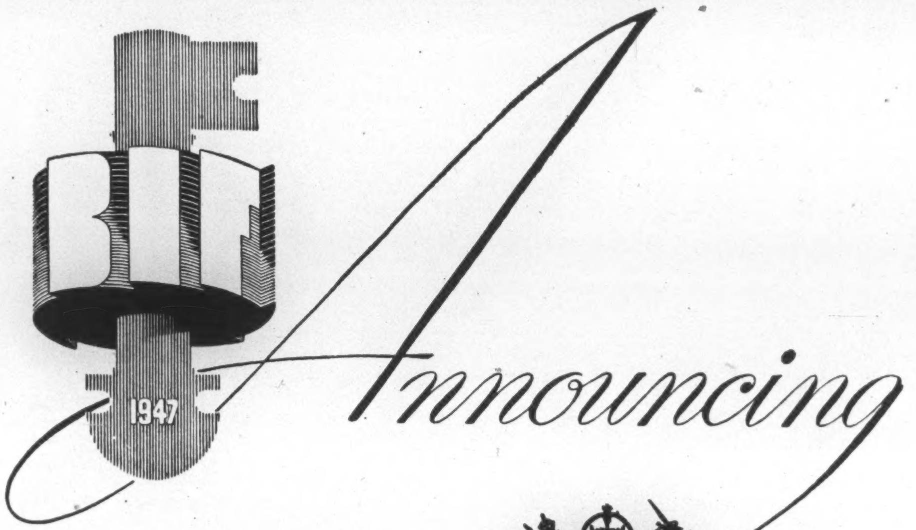
That seems almost too much to expect with world conditions so unsettled.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOR BOYS

Ridley College — for boys 8 to 18 — combines the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings, with sound academic, athletic and character training. Over 50 acres of playing fields for organized recreation. Generous entrance Scholarships and bursaries. For information and illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster — H. C. Griffith, M.A., LL.D.

Applications are now being entertained for boys who will be ready to enter Ridley in 1947 and later years.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1889
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA
2-47



BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM, MAY 5th-16th, 1947

This is your first opportunity in seven years to see your old suppliers in Britain and to meet new ones.

Overseas Buyers are invited to Britain for the 1947 British Industries Fair. It will enable them to establish personal contact with the makers of the immense range of United Kingdom goods displayed in the London (Lighter Industries) and Birmingham (Hardware & Engineering) Sections of the Fair. The careful grouping of exhibits will assist buyers to compare the products of competing firms with a minimum of time, trouble and expense. Special arrangements to suit individual markets can be discussed and terms and conditions of business settled direct with the manufacturer, since only the actual producer or the sole selling agent may exhibit.

★ *For full details of the 1947 Fair apply to the nearest British Commercial Diplomatic Officer or Consular Officer, or the British Trade Commissioner in your area.*

BRITAIN PRODUCES THE GOODS

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Survey of Youth

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

YOUTH, as usual, was all over the place last week. Since it was predominantly on the front pages however, it seemed an opportune moment to take my monthly telephone survey of public opinion. My question, "What is your opinion of the part played by modern youth in the recent Malvern Collegiate strike?" brought a number of interesting responses.

"I am entirely on the side of youth," declared a Mrs. Barnstable. "It seems to me that the part of parents, in so far as they have a part, is to make sure that youth expresses itself as energetically and creatively as possible."

We were interrupted by a loud banging on the telephone. When it had subsided I asked, "In that case, what action do you feel the Board of Education should have taken?"

"How about taking the cubes out of the refrigerator and playing blocks on the dining-room table?" suggested Mrs. Barnstable.

"I beg your pardon?" I said.

"I was just talking to Farquahar, my five-year-old son," Mrs. Barnstable said. There was a rather long silence, then the voice returned to the telephone. "As I was saying, it is quite permissible for adults to make suggestions and to encourage any program of activity as long as the initiative comes from the young people themselves. On the dining-room table, dear, not down Mummy's neck. Very well then, but not more than two cubes."

"The students' action," Mrs. Barnstable continued, "was a wonderful demonstration of organization, enterprise and loyalty. If you'll pardon me just a moment—."

She was back presently. "It's all right," she said. "Farquahar has the ashes out of the grate and is making pies on the rug. Now we can talk without interruption."

"But won't it hurt the rug?" I asked.

"Oh, it's just an old Kerminshah," Mrs. Barnstable said, "and he's having a wonderful time. . . As I was saying, I am sure the Board of Education will eventually have reason to regret its action in ignoring the natural and spontaneous expression of youthful opinion."

At this point the banging on the telephone began again. "I'm afraid you'll have to excuse me," Mrs. Barnstable said. "Farquahar wants to play with the telephone. Call me up when he goes to bed, won't you?"

A MRS. PEPPERCORN also declared herself to be enthusiastically on the side of youth.

"I can't say how much I admired the youthful head of the Students' Committee, Mr. Stanley Boyd, for his action during the crisis," she said. "He organized the students, arranged the balloting, steered the strike, interviewed the press, mobilized the parents and handled the discipline of the students in a way that can hardly be sufficiently praised. It is unfortunate that all that splendid youthful effort should have gone for nothing."

"You feel strongly then that Mr. Clarke, the principal of the school, should have been reinstated?" I asked.

"Not at all," said Mrs. Peppercorn. "If I had my way, a more suitable position would be found for Mr. Clarke and the principalship of the school would be given to Mr. Stanley Boyd."

"You see no objection to his youth and his lack of academic qualifications?" I asked.

"His youth is all in his favor," Mrs. Peppercorn said, "and his lack of academic qualifications is unimportant in view of his magnificent gifts of leadership."

A Mrs. Corkingly expressed great surprise when I telephoned to say I was taking an opinion poll. "Well, it's certainly a small world," she said. "I was just this minute going to telephone to take an opinion poll myself. However, you go first."

"No, *you* go first," I said.

"Very well," said Mrs. Corkingly. "My question is, 'What is your opinion of the recent suggestion to have "Kitty" and "Forever Amber" banned from the local bookstores'?"

"Well I—," I began.

"IT HAPPENS that I have read both books and I don't know; it must be something lacking in my makeup but I can't see a particle of harm in either of them. On the other hand, I was absolutely fascinated by the historical background in both books. After all it's all in the point of view, isn't it? For instance, I've met an astonishing number of people who refuse to read anything about the Dick case. To me this simply shows a regrettable lack of interest in current topics. I feel that every intelligent person should be able to bring an informed point of view to a general discussion of the case, even if it isn't exactly a pretty story."

I suggested that the story had the piquancy that often accompanies irregularity of feature and Mrs. Corkingly replied rather sharply that that wasn't the point. "I have followed the Dick case closely right from the beginning, simply as a fascinating study in anti-social psychology," she said. "Now in my opinion . . ."

I put the receiver down after a while and went and got the vegetables ready for dinner. When I returned fifteen minutes later Mrs. Corkingly had just finished her summing up.

"At least that's my opinion," she said. "What is yours?"

"Perhaps you'd just better put me down 'no opinion'," I said. "And now would you mind giving me your opinion of the part played by modern youth in the recent Malvern Collegiate strike?"

"I'm sorry," Mrs. Corkingly said, "but I haven't had a minute to read about it."

"I have no sympathy whatever with youth," declared a Mr. Buckthorn. "I feel that youth is responsible not only for the fiasco at Malvern Collegiate but for most of the difficulties and problems of modern society."

"What chance has any parent in the unhappy environment created by modern youth?" Mr. Buckthorn continued indignantly. "What opportunity do parents find in the modern home to enjoy the tolerance, the sympathetic understanding and the freedom to develop their own personalities to which every adult is entitled. Their rest is broken, their privacy invaded and they are forced to listen from morning till night to the hellish noise of the radio and the intolerable conversation of juveniles. Is it any wonder then that they frequent beverage rooms and even less reputable resorts in an effort to escape from this wretched substitute for a home?"

"If I had my way," Mr. Buckthorn concluded, "I would make the children, who are the guilty parties, responsible for the misdemeanors of their unfortunate parents. If necessary I would bring them before the Juvenile Court and punish them as they deserve for contributing to adult delinquency."

"I'm afraid you are a little unsympathetic towards young people, Mr. Buckthorn," I said.

"You are quite mistaken," said Mr. Buckthorn, "I loathe them."

R. J. ELLIOTT, C.L.U.

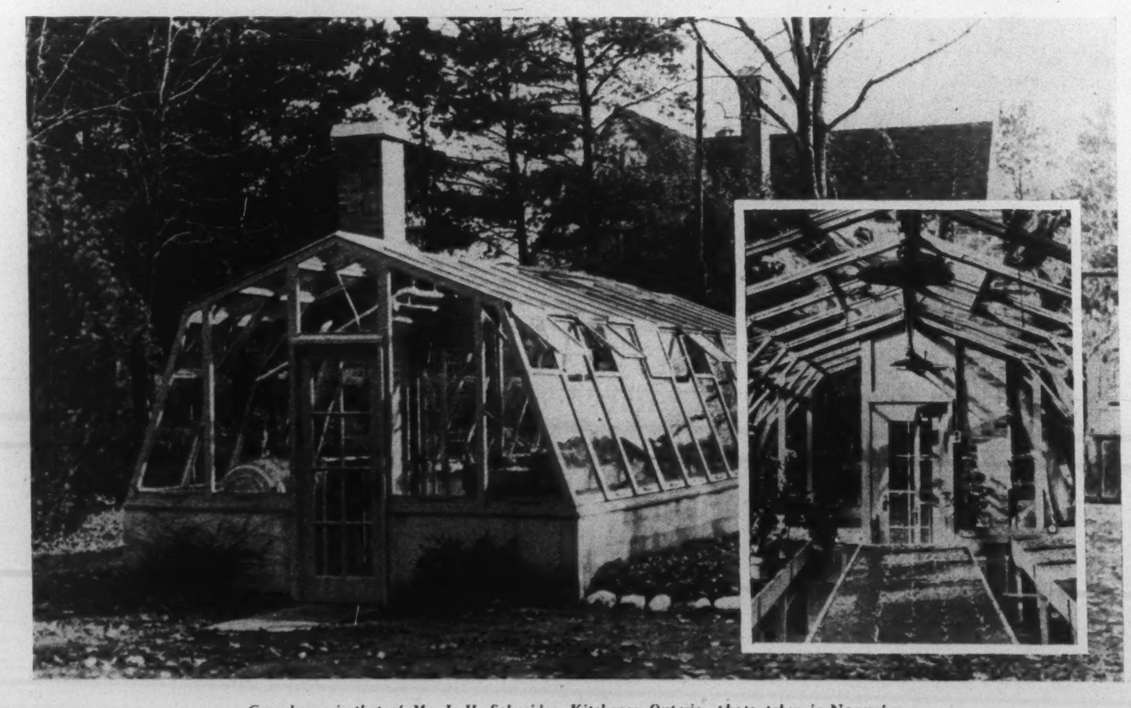
The T. Eaton Life Assurance Company announces that R. J. Elliott of the Toronto agency staff has earned membership for the current year in the "Million Dollar Round Table". Mr. Elliott qualified for this distinction by placing more than one million dollars of business in 1946.

Also in 1946 Mr. Elliott passed the prescribed examinations and was awarded the title and description Chartered Life Underwriter of Canada.

Be calm, my friends . . . allay your fears . . .
Though old, 'twill run for years and years!

TORO
POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CARRY THE GREENHOUSE WITH YOU



Greenhouse is that of Mr. J. H. Schneider, Kitchener, Ontario, photo taken in November.

Looking at the Orlyt Greenhouse above, one might doubt the caption; but, actually, Orlyt is entirely prefabricated. It can be set up, or taken down and moved, without experienced labour, in a short time. Orlyt comes in prefabricated sections that require no cutting or fitting. The glass even slips in without putty. Sections bolt together, for the most part. And you can start small with Orlyt and add to it.

Orlyt sections are either 10′1″ or 12′8″ in width and 2′6⅝″ in length, with one or two glass ends, depending on whether you wish Orlyt by itself in the garden, or adjoining the garage or residence proper. Orlyt is simple to heat and can be used either as a greenhouse for flowers and vegetables, or as a conservatory. Orlyt literature can be had from the manufacturer,

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

SEVENTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

Insurance Reserves	$39,560,463.00
Additional Reserves	3,400,000.00
Surplus	3,662,168.68

ASSETS

Bonds at Authorized Value	$32,074,143.57
Stocks at Authorized Value	5,107,489.00
Mortgage Loans	2,834,233.10
Accrued Interest and Premiums	447,642.68
Real Estate, including Head Office Premises	2,962,272.96
Policy Loans	3,809,545.22
Cash in Banks	529,225.57
	$47,764,552.10

LIABILITIES

Claims in process of Completion	$270,963.44	
Premiums paid in Advance	47,952.48	
		$ 318,915.92
Insurance Reserves		39,560,463.00
Special Reserves, Pension Grants, etc.		315,781.20
Special Reserve re Foreign Currencies		250,000.00
Investment Reserves		2,500,000.00
General Purpose Reserve		500,000.00
Reserve for Real Estate Taxes		150,000.00
Sick Benefit Fund Surplus		507,223.30
Surplus, Adults and Juveniles		3,662,168.68
		$47,764,552.10

ORPHANS AND BENEVOLENT ENDOWMENTS
$170,822.14

PAID TO MEMBERS AND THEIR BENEFICIARIES
$3,350,654.88

SANATORIA AND ORPHANS' GRANTS
$49,089.58

TOTAL INCOME....$6,252,723.12

Interest earned on Invested Funds, 4.5%

INSURANCE IN FORCE
$115,421,518.00

TOTAL ASSETS $47,935,374.24

THE
INDEPENDENT
ORDER OF
FORESTERS

Head Office: Toronto, Canada

Branches in leading cities across Canada.

VICTOR MORIN
Supreme Chief Ranger

TOM ROBERTSON, P.S.C.R
Supt. of Field Work

JOHN F. LANG
Supreme Secretary

J. C. ELDER
Supreme Treasurer

Foreign Policy Cannot Be Backed by All

By R. M. COPER

Our national desire that there shall be peace is obvious; but there is as little agreement on how the peace shall be conducted as there was with respect to the conduct of the war.

The German peace treaty must be a compromise between the big four nations. If this compromise is accepted by all national parties in those countries, these parties will find it almost impossible in the future to make such adjustments in the German settlement as are bound to become necessary because the settlement is a compromise.

For this and other reasons the opposition in the western countries must resume its rightful and dutiful place in external affairs.

A MODERN nation cannot enter into a large-scale war without all, or nearly all, individuals and parties supporting the undertaking; while the successful conduct of such a war is possible only if those who do not support it are neutral, that is to say, if they do not disturb the unity of the majority though they exclude themselves from it.

This is not to say that the successful conduct of a war presupposes a government of national coalition such as existed in Britain. In Canada and the United States, although all parties were "in the war," the conduct of affairs—internal, external, and military—was in the hands of a one-party government, and the criticism of the opposition parties left nothing to be desired, at least in political violence. In Canada, for instance, one newspaper went so far, on one occasion, as to intimate that the people should not buy war bonds unless the government did the opposition's bidding in certain internal matters.

The point, then, is that there was national unity in Canada and the United States concerning the question of whether or not there should be war; but there was no national unity concerning the question of how the war should be conducted.

It is no credit to our political intelligence that this natural war situation has given rise to the fiction of a national foreign policy, that is to say, a foreign policy on which government and opposition parties are in agreement. What is this "unity" supposed to represent? Our national desire that there shall be peace? This desire is as obvious as our desire in 1939 that there should be war. Is that unity, then, to represent national agreement on how the peace shall be conducted?

Dangerous Fiction

Such agreement is as non-existent as was a national agreement on how the war should be conducted. Thus, a national foreign policy is devoid of any basis in fact; more than that, the fiction of it is dangerous, as a little reflection shows. This fiction either signifies the bankruptcy of the party system, or else, it signifies the intellectual bankruptcy of our parties, individually, and of our statesmen, in that it amounts to the declaration of their inability to cope with the problem of pacifying the world.

Let us look at Britain first, by way of example. The nimbus of Mr. Churchill makes it easy for many people to forget that the foreign policy of the Labor government, which he now attacks in parts, is the same policy for the declaration of which Mr. Bevin received a brotherly kiss from Mr. Eden shortly after the Labor government took office.

If this policy has come to grief, this is so because it does not correspond to the internal policy of the Labor government. Mr. Eden ought to have seen this discrepancy, and foreseen its consequences, at the time. If he had, he and his friends would not now find themselves in the unenviable position of condemning a policy they once endorsed, without being able to point to any fundamental change in it.

Most disastrous, however, is the fiction of a national foreign policy with regard to the German problem, for two reasons.

First, all the national parties of the big four countries will more easily agree, because of that fiction, to a compromise which does not put their special brand of ideology at a disadvantage compared with the others. And the governments of these major countries will find it easier to appease their national opposition parties as well as the opposition parties of their allies, if these opposition parties see that their governments are "above the parties."

On the other hand, if the fiction of a national foreign policy is abandoned, governments will have more time to devote their energies to a study of the German problem rather than to a study of party-political appeasement at home and abroad.

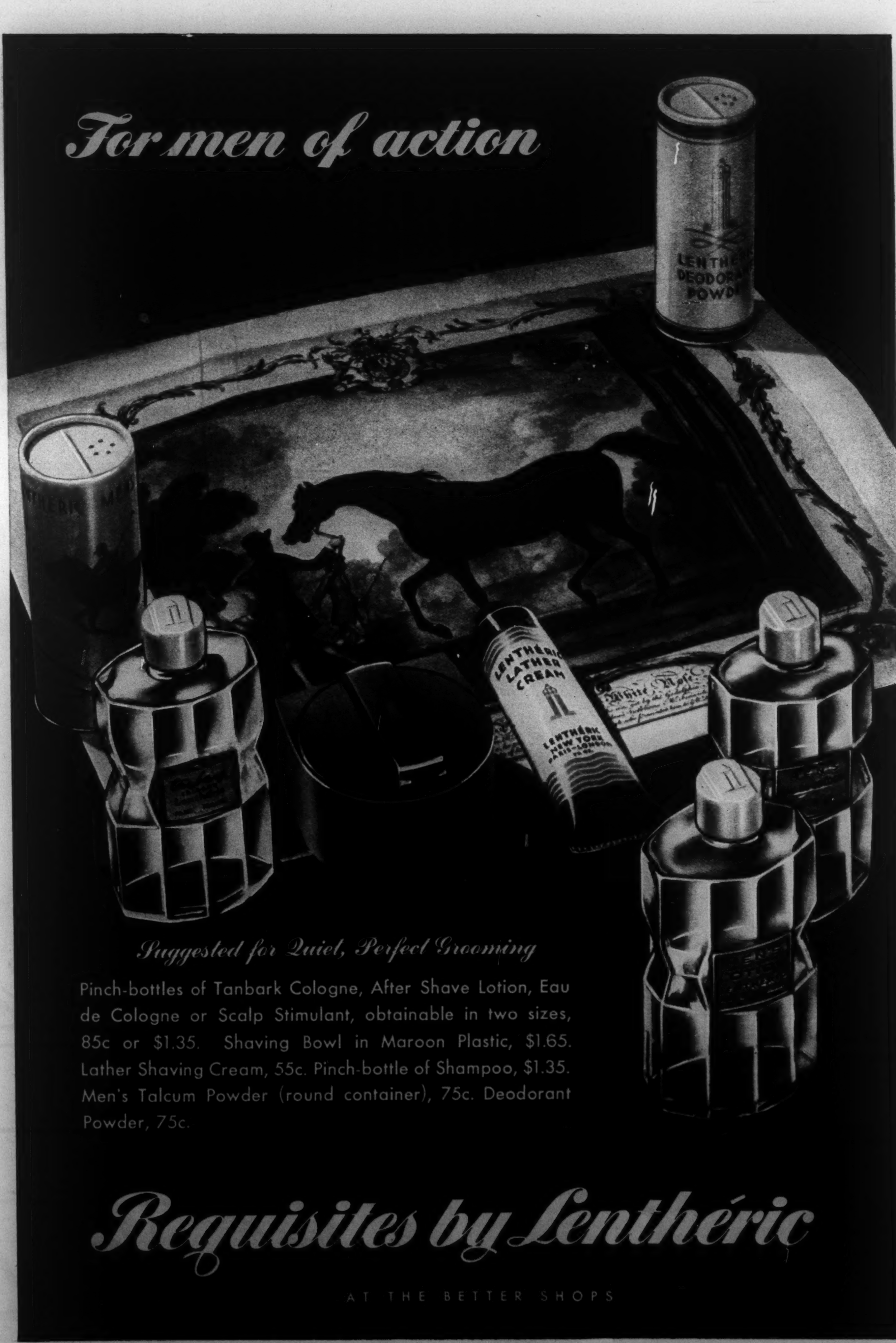
Then, there is the second reason which makes the fiction of a national foreign policy particularly dangerous with respect to the German problem. While the first reason relates to the immediate solution of this problem, the second relates to the future of this solution. The German settlement having to be of a compromise nature it stands to reason that adjustments will become necessary from time to time. Only Hitler-minded people can believe in solutions that will last a thousand years.

If all parties in the Western countries agree to the treaty to be imposed on Germany now, each of them will find it almost impossible in the future to contradict itself by making such adjustments as become necessary; especially if it happens to be in office then.

But if present opposition parties criticize the treaty and their government now, they will in the future be in the position to say, "we told you so." And if present government parties are still in office then, they will without losing face be able to bow to the arguments and the demands of the opposition.

Without the opposition taking its rightful and dutiful place in external affairs as well as in internal affairs, the inertia of the years from 1933 to 1939 will rise again, and it will be infinitely more deadly because it will have been laid down in international treaties and national agreements.

The immediate and urgent duty of the opposition parties, then, is to put an end to this unintelligent performance of a so-called national foreign policy.



For men of action

Suggested for Quiet, Perfect Grooming

Pinch-bottles of Tanbark Cologne, After Shave Lotion, Eau de Cologne or Scalp Stimulant, obtainable in two sizes, 85c or $1.35. Shaving Bowl in Maroon Plastic, $1.65. Lather Shaving Cream, 55c. Pinch-bottle of Shampoo, $1.35. Men's Talcum Powder (round container), 75c. Deodorant Powder, 75c.

Requisites by Lenthéric

AT THE BETTER SHOPS

THE HITLER WAR

Fascinating Revelation of Plans of Hitler and his Generals

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I HAD thought that The Hitler War heading was put away forever. But the German General Staff documents and diaries and the records of the briefing conferences held by Hitler at every stage in the preparation of the war, put together with an extremely intelligent commentary by Peter de Mendelsohn in *The Nuremberg Documents* (Nelson, $3.75) are of such compelling interest that I think that the readers of this column would like to share them.

I have often wondered when, or whether, we would get a first-class account of the German side of the war. My main hope was on Rundstedt, who is held in captivity in Britain and presumably has the opportunity to write. But de Mendelsohn's compilation of documents, even though the author constantly stresses that it is incomplete, covers a far wider range than even Rundstedt could do.

To begin at the beginning, the first definite indication we have of Hitler's war preparations is given in a report by, of all people, Dr. Schacht, on Sept. 30, 1934 on "the state of preparation for war-economic mobilization."

By June 1937 General Blomberg, after leading off with the significant statement that "the general political situation justifies the assumption that Germany need not consider an attack from any side . . . due to the lack of desire for war in the Western Powers . . . and the lack of preparation of Russia," is calling for detailed staff plans for war against France or Czechoslovakia, or both together; for an armed intervention in Austria; for war against Republican Spain; and finally for *a war involving Britain, Poland and Lithuania.*

Greatest Gain, Lowest Cost

He goes on to discuss in detail, almost a year and a half before it was launched "a surprise operation against Czechoslovakia," taking into account the possibility that German troops may be deployed by that time in Austria. Shortly thereafter Hitler enters into our account and dominates the scene completely. No mistaking that.

In a long and sweeping review given before only Blomberg, Fritsch, Raeder, Goering and Neurath, in November 1937, he sums up Germany's position. She is a nation of 85 million people, the most uniquely compact European racial body, and one which justifies a far greater living space than any other nation. Two methods of sustaining this nation in its present living space he rejects as too "insecure": first, by attaining self-sufficiency, and second, by seeking a larger share of world trade. Germany must instead expand by conquest, and the only question for her was "*where the greatest possible conquest can be made at the lowest cost.*" That, at least, is frankness!

In considering when to strike, he has decided on *the period 1943-45* as being the most favorable to Germany. Here he makes the rather striking statement that "what the actual position will be in the years 1943-45 no one knows today"! But: "It is certain we can wait no longer."

A preliminary move in Austria and Czechoslovakia would, through the extermination of some 3 million Austrians and Czechoslovaks, "capture food for 5 or 6 million of our own people," provide 12 new divisions, and carry Germany along for a while. Britain and France, he was confident at this time, had written off Czechoslovakia.

A Strategist of Calibre

Hitler was not, however, incapable of learning. The documents show that, as a rule, he was susceptible to expert advice. There was, for example, a most interesting change in his evaluation of Britain between 1937 and 1939. In the former year, in the briefing quoted above, he stated flatly that he was "convinced of Britain's non-participation." By May 1939 he has come to the conclusion that she is "the main driving force against Germany."

"The British," he said to his commanders-in-chief at this time, discussing the whole war plan, "are proud, courageous, tenacious, firm in resistance and gifted as organizers. . . They have a love of adventure and the bravery of the Nordic race. . . . Their world power is not merely something concrete, but must also be considered as a psychological force embracing the entire world.

As Peter de Mendelsohn remarks, Hitler showed a strange mixture of shrewd judgment and hopeless delusion. He has this to say about Russia, in November 1939, only three months after the negotiation of his pact with her: "She will keep the pact only so long as it serves her purpose. . . At the present moment she has retired from internationalism. In case she renounces this, she will proceed to pan-Slavism. It is difficult to see into the future. . ." But he is not doing badly.

Then, however, he adds that "it is a fact that at the present time the Russian Army isn't worth much." This, before the Finnish War, which left Hitler and his General Staff with a still lower view of the Red Army, from which all their misjudgment of the Russian campaign sprang.

The preparations for seizing Czechoslovakia give us our first display of Hitler correcting his generals' plans, with, as the author says, "a strategic and tactical dissertation of absorbing interest." "It is the work of an armchair strategist, it is true, but one of unmistakable calibre." Jodl notes in his diary a comparison between Hitler and Charles XII.

Hitler actually wanted to fight for Czechoslovakia, and felt that Mussolini tricked him into the Munich Conference. This upset his timetable, for he then had to swallow Czechoslovakia in two bites. Europe was deprived of the sharp warning of the terrifying strength of the new German military power. And his troops were deprived of the test which he felt they needed.

From then on there is no more talk of waiting until 1943-45. Hitler is caught in the chain of events which he has set in motion. Nor can he stop himself. In all of his big speeches to his generals he speaks of the importance of his personality to Germany. In the May, 1939 speech he declares that "essentially everything depends on me, on my existence, because of my political activity. Furthermore on the fact that no one will ever again have the confidence of the whole German people as I have it." Almost as often a strain of fatalism appears: "I shall never survive the defeat of my people."

Whereas he had thought that he would first turn against the West "in a few years time," and only afterwards against the East, he has decided to clean up Poland first. How did he foresee events as he started the war? Always with his mixture of shrewdness and delusion. In one briefing he says that "he has seen our enemies at Munich. They are little men. . . There is no actual rearmament in Britain but only propaganda. . . I am only afraid that at the last moment some dirty pig (Mussolini) will make a proposal for mediation." Yet a few months earlier he had warned sombrely that "the idea that we can get off cheaply is dangerous. There is no such possibility."

Among the many interesting revelations in these documents is the

ORIENTAL ROSE VINE

This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.

FREE — OUR BIG 1947 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Leads Again 25W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

STARTS WORK IN JUST 2 SECONDS

ASPIRIN EASES NEURITIC-NEURALGIC RHEUMATIC PAIN

LOWEST PRICES EVER

12 tablets.......18c
24 tablets.......29c
100 tablets.......79c

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY BAYER

TO-DAY, the GREAT AMERICAN Group of Insurance Companies bands together the abilities and "know-how" of each of its companies in providing comprehensive insurance in practically every form except life. Any of its many conveniently located agents—or your own broker—stands ready to aid you.

Your Insurance Agent Says:

"My services do not end with the writing of your policy. All through its life I am prepared to help with your changing problems, as well as in emergencies".

J. H. HARVEY, Manager
465 St. John Street, Montreal
Branch Offices in
TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.
GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.

Great American and Associated Insurance Companies New York

Heads up! with a STETSON

STETSON'S 1947 Spring Selections include many smart new styles like this Royal Stetson DeLuxe . . . "Flagship" Style . . . $12.50 Other Stetsons from $8 to $20.

STETSON — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

proof that Hitler *did* intend to switch his attack to the West in the late fall of 1939. The archives of the German General Staff, captured intact by the British at Flensburg, show that it was first set for November 7th or 8th, then postponed to the 9th or 10th, then to the 19th, 22nd, 26th, and so on half-way through December.

There was a lull for Christmas leave for the troops, and "A-day" was again set for January 17th. But on January 13th a German staff major came down on Belgian territory with the operational plans of one of the airborne divisions, and intelligence reports on the British and French dispositions. Even Germans have accidents! Much replanning had to be done and no more dates were set until the final one of May 10th.

Actual Plan for Britain

Did Hitler really intend to invade Britain? "Our aim will always be to force Britain to her knees," he had declared in May 1939. But his concept of how this would be done changed several times. Basically, his hope was to keep her out of the war at the beginning, then sweep suddenly through the Low Countries and to the French Atlantic coast and pounce upon an unprepared enemy.

When she entered the war in '39 he could no longer catch her so much by surprise. By November he was becoming "disturbed by her increasingly strong appearance." Now he schemed to bring her to surrender by the "permanent sowing of (magnetic) mines around her coast" with aircraft.

Yet Jodl speaks of "the question of whether or not we should carry the war into Britain by a landing on the grand scale"; and a detailed plan for "Operation Sea-Lion" existed, giving the actual landing-points, forces and objectives.

The sixteenth Army was to sail from Ostend, Calais and Boulogne, and land between Margate and Hastings. The Ninth Army was to embark at Dieppe, le Havre and Caen and land between Brighton and Portsmouth. A reinforced Sixth Army was to sail, later, from the Cherbourg Peninsula and land west of Bournemouth.

There is no certainty from these documents about the date fixed for the venture, but it appears to have been around September 20th. The aerial Battle of Britain, however, was lost on September 15th. Control of the daylight skies over the Channel had been made a precondition for invasion. The troops were switched to the East.

Hitler's original deal with Stalin had been a touch-and-go affair, arranged only a few days before the scheduled date of his attack on Poland. The Soviets had kept to its terms very carefully. Their deliveries of grain, phosphates, oil and soya beans had been "good beyond expectation" all through 1940.

There had been some elbowing, true, over Finland on one flank and Bulgaria on the other, neither of which Hitler would concede to the Soviets on Molotov's visit to Berlin.

British Intelligence Triumph

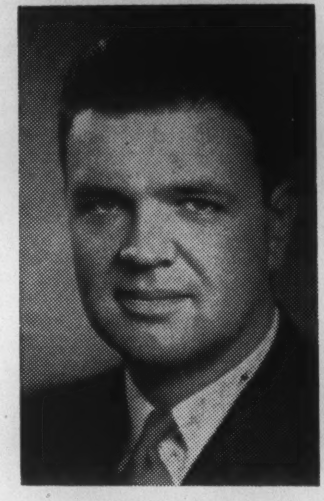
In return for the food and raw materials so valuable to the Germans, Stalin wanted arms. And he got them, sometimes at the expense of the German forces. Very interesting was the Russian concentration on building up their naval power. Early in the game they asked for the two old German cruisers *Seydlitz* and *Lutzow*, later for the brand-new heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen*, the plans for the *Bismarck* and *Tirpitz*, and gun turrets for even bigger battleships. Of all this they appear to have received only the old *Lutzow* and the plans for the *Bismarck*.

On the German side, began the deadly game of camouflaging the preparations for the attack on Russia through "the greatest deception in the history of warfare," with feints in many directions. The date was set originally for May 15. But on March 27th Hitler suddenly had to plan a campaign in Yugoslavia, which forced a delay of 5½ weeks in Russia. The new date of June 22 was determined by Hitler on April 1st.

By April 24th the German Naval Attaché in Moscow was reporting to Berlin that transient travellers from Germany were spreading rumors there of the German preparations, and *the British ambassador was predicting the attack for June 22.* So British intelligence had ferreted out this top secret, and presumably Churchill had passed it on to Stalin, *at least two full months in advance of the blow.*

The Germans' first objective was a line from Archangel down to the mouth of the Volga. It was estimated that this would leave 75 per cent of the Russian armament production and 100 per cent of the precision tool production in their hands, along with the best agricultural areas. To exploit these, however, the oil of the Caucasus was absolutely indispensable. The destruction of the Ural industrial area would be left to the Luftwaffe. The starving of "many millions" of Russians was envisaged in the grain exactions which the Germans planned.

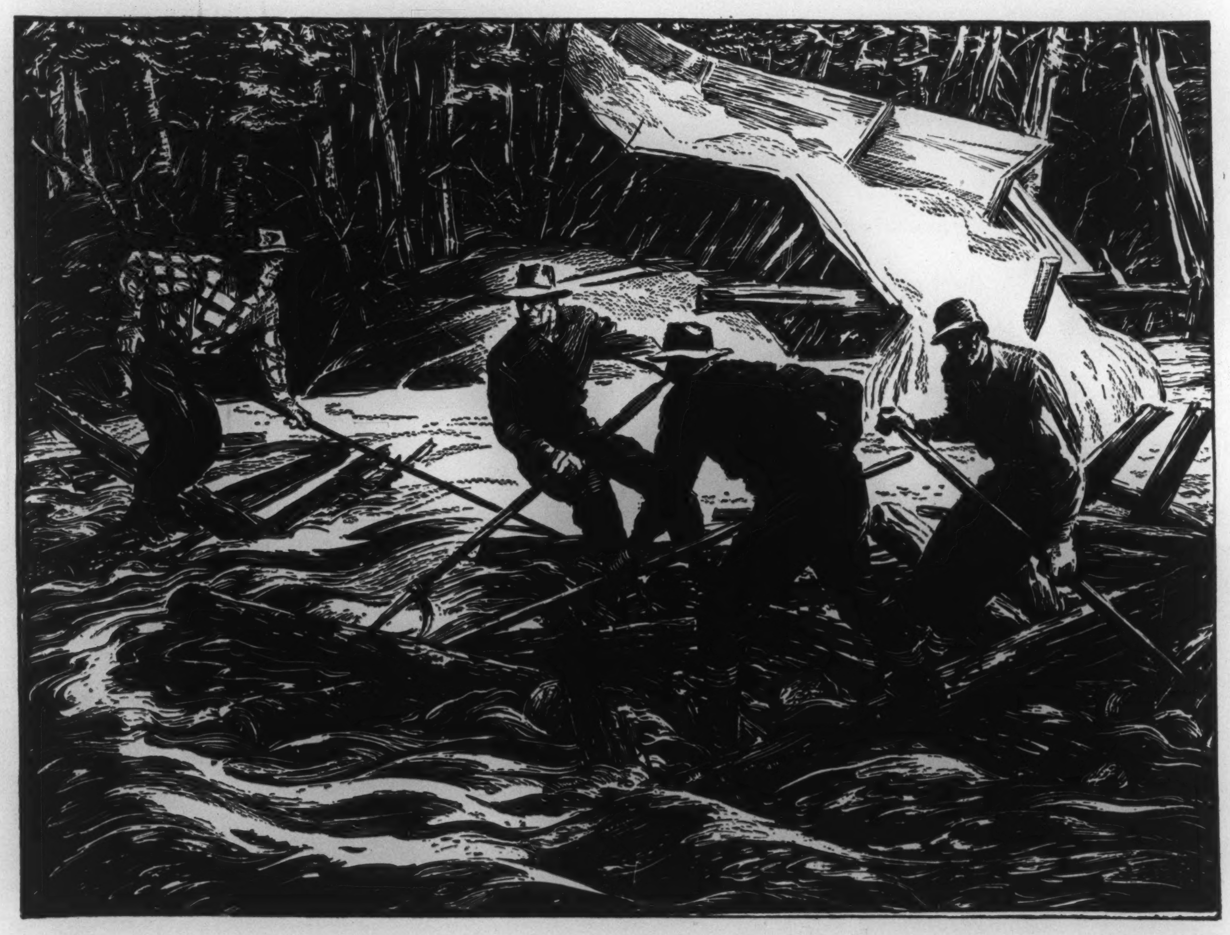
That is as far as the story goes. *The Nuremberg Documents* (American title *Design for Aggression*) is a *must* book for any student of the war. The fitting sequel to it is the account of "The Last Days of Hitler" in a recent number of *Life.*


CHARLES C. PECK

RALPH E. FOSTER

R. SCOTT WHITE

CHARLES C. PECK, well known as a designer of Employee Benefit Plans for Canadian Businesses and the first Life Member of the "Million Dollar Round Table" to qualify from Canada, and RALPH E. FOSTER, formerly Consulting Economist specializing in individual and corporate tax problems, announce their association as Consultants on Employee Benefit and Retirement Plans, Business Insurance Problems and Personal Estate Planning. R. SCOTT WHITE, Barrister-at-Law, will be the legal Associate. The offices of PECK, FOSTER & ASSOCIATES are located at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, and 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa.


"The Log Drive", drawn by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.

HARVESTING THE WOOD

On the rivers and streams of our eastern forests, the break-up of ice each spring means that millions of logs are on the move to the pulp and paper mills. Tens of thousands work on the log drives. In British Columbia the method is different, but the result is the same: an annual crop of pulpwood which is the basis of Canada's greatest manufacturing industry.

Harvesting the wood is in itself a major Canadian enterprise. Some 180,000 men are employed each year in cutting pulpwood. Many more are engaged in rail, ship, and truck services which handle about one-quarter of the movement. Last year about 160,000 railway cars were loaded with pulpwood.

In the mills, the logs are turned into pulp and paper products which lead the list of all Canadian commodities in production value. *Pulp and paper operations take only one-sixth of the wood consumed in Canada each year*, but they constitute Canada's largest industrial employment, about half of her industrial hydro-power consumption, and the main instrument of Canadian export trade. By any measurement, pulp and paper is Canada's most significant and valuable industry.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

109 mills, small and large, from coast to coast.

Battle of Vimy Ridge Now 30 Years Ago

By W. W. MURRAY

This year Canada commemorates the 80th anniversary of Confederation and the 30th anniversary of the battle of Vimy Ridge. The battle began at 5.30 a.m. on Easter Monday, April 9, 1917, after several weeks of trench-raiding to harass the enemy, and was one of Canada's greatest victories. The Vimy Ridge Memorial, designed by Walter S. Allward of Toronto and bearing the names of 11,285 Canadians of the First World War who lie in France in unidentified graves, symbolizes sacrifice, peace, justice, honor and faith.

IN this year of significant anniversaries Canada celebrates the 80th birthday of Confederation. The occasion will be marked felicitously, the advance towards national unity stressed, and tributes will be paid to those who are striving to bring it about. What, then, could be more appropriate than to recall also the 30th Anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge? On April 9, 1917, Canada gave a perfect demonstration of what this united nation could achieve, for, during the First Great War, the most potent unifying force this country ever devised was the Canadian Corps; and when one speaks of the Canadian Corps one instinctively resurrects memories of Vimy Ridge.

It was the young men of a united Canada who swept across that fiery plateau of Vimy in the grey dawn of Easter Monday, 1917. For the first and only time in history all four divisions of the Canadian Corps were ranged in numerical alignment and employed simultaneously in the one operation. What they accomplished has been written into the record of national achievement.

A graceful memorial rears itself over the Ridge today. It rises out of the park of 248 acres which, in recognition of Canadian valiancy, the Government of France in 1922 ceded in perpetuity to Canada. Twin grey shafts, hewn in blocks of enormous size from the Yugoslavian quarries of the ancient Roman emperor, Diocletian, reach skyward in exquisite symmetry.

Designed by Walter S. Allward of Toronto, Canada's famous monument is by far the most impressive, even in a region where nations have exerted themselves worthily to raise dignified and beautiful memorials to their dead. Its walls carry 11,285 names of Canadian soldiers who lie in France, in unidentified graves.

Memorial in Canada

There is another memorial to Vimy, one in Canada. It is entirely unofficial, and was the spontaneous act of some unknown stone-cutter, working perhaps in collaboration with some equally unknown stonemason. High up on the west wall of the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa is a stone, built into it by this anonymous workman, which bears the inscription: "Vimy Ridge, 9th April, 1917".

The Canadians saw Vimy for the first time in October, 1916. They came to it from the Somme. In this area north of Arras they arrived in a region where history had already been made, places redolent of heavy sacrifice—Villers au Bois, Carency, Ablain St. Nazaire, Souchez. Here the French fought and died by the thousands in the spring and autumn of 1915.

Tranquillity of a sort was the lot of the Ridge when the Canadians reached it. In fact, the British units whom they relieved were wont to say that "it was a court-martial offence to get wounded around here." This was, of course, one of those cheerful exaggerations which the troops like to invent; but it was intended to convey merely that life in the Vimy sector fell at that time within the classification of "cushy."

The policy of "live and let live" was, however, amended during that winter. Giving literal effect to the injunction of Sir Julian Byng, Commander of the Canadian Corps, to "harry the Hun", the Canadians developed on Vimy their special skills in trench-raiding.

Lightning Thrusts

Their ingenuity became legendary. Scarcely a night passed without a sudden flaming eruption on the Ridge. Groups of intrepid adventurers would pour like phantoms into the German trenches, work swift destruction with bomb and bayonet, and retire to their own line with prisoners. The enemy, of course, retaliated. But with all their military skill and tradition of arms, the Germans never achieved the same finesse and proficiency in trench-raiding as the Canadians.

Early in January, 1917, rumors began to circulate throughout the Corps. There were whispers of a Spring offensive. The day when large scale attacks were to be launched in complete secrecy was still a long way off. Authenticity was lent to the rumors when preparations began to take visible shape. Bordering the roads which radiated from Arras to Doullens, St. Pol and Bethune, tented cities arose for the reception of additional troops. Casualty Clearing Stations were established conspicuously; ammunition dumps, sandbagged against gunfire, cluttered the roadsides; steam tractors, dragging heavy howitzers, rumbled endlessly over the pavement.

Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, visited the front early in March. His "Memoirs" do not disclose that he discussed the forthcoming operations with Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief, or with Sir Julian Byng. It may be assumed, however, that he did, for everyone else was discussing them.

A jibe that enjoyed currency among the troops in those days was that a Canadian could learn more about the projected offensive from the London bar-tenders than from official sources in France.

Training proceeded openly. A reproduction of the Ridge was taped out on the rolling ground between Estree Cauchie and Les Quatre Vents. Tactical positions with which the troops gradually became very familiar were marked with precision. The "Zwischen Stellung", "Nine Elms", "Island Traverse Trench", "Bois Carré", "La Folie Farm" and "Commandant's House" were inscribed among the things to be remembered on the day of the attack. Byng's advice was to make sure every man knew his job.

Learning the Job

"Explain it again and again," he urged. "Remember, no matter what sort of a fix you get into, don't sit down and hope things will work themselves out. You must do something. In a crisis the man who does something is occasionally wrong; but the man who does nothing is always wrong."

The preliminary bombardment for the offensive began late in March. Thélus, a fortified village on the summit, was obliterated almost beyond recognition in one afternoon. The entire area was a vista of black explosions and flying debris. Hour after hour, and day after day, the flood poured down, pounding Vimy Ridge into a mass of reeking, sulphurous earth.

April 8 was at one time selected as the date of the great assault. The conditioning factor, however, was the state of the German entanglements. A day or so previously it was decided to subject these to an extra drenching of high explosive, consequently Zero Day was set for April 9.

The length of the Canadian Corps front was slightly more than four miles, and it encompassed the steepest part of the Ridge. It was divided into four sectors. On the right of the line was the veteran 1st Division, and extending the line northward to their left were the 2nd, the 3rd and the 4th Divisions, in that order. Thus Canada's order of battle saw her entire combatant force of 97,000 troops, men drawn from every province of the Dominion, aligned for the assault for the first and only time in history.

Zero Hour on Easter Monday, April 9, 1917, was 5.30 a.m. The uneasy silence of the dark grey morning was suddenly shattered as, across the whole Canadian front, 983 guns and mortars opened with a concerted and deafening roar. The angry, double-cough of the heavies, punctuated by the staccato bark of the field-guns, was the overture to the shriek of shells. They screamed overhead and bit deep into the earth on Vimy, or broke in shrapnel puffs ahead of the first wave of infantry. The attacking troops, some lying in saps and shell-holes close to the German line, others in tunnels and trenches farther back, moved forward in the cold north-west wind and chilling sleet which lashed the Ridge on that momentous morning.

The curtain of fire and bursting shells, the long lines of advancing infantry, the rattle of machine guns —all were part of the picture of

prettiest
G-lass
in her class . . .

Rates "A" in extra curricular entertainment activities. The gift everyone enjoys!

MONOGRAM
Decorative Crystal

at better stores everywhere

to Greater heights?

CANADIAN BUSINESS is aspiring to new heights in production, and in distribution both at home and overseas. Since 1882, Rolland has been serving Canadian industry and commerce by manufacturing exclusively fine papers, worthily to convey the impression of its users' prestige. Today, in spite of production difficulties, we are steadfastly striving to maintain our traditional standards of excellence and to supply in quantities to meet abnormal demands. So please consult your printer, lithographer or engraver as to what is available. He will do his utmost to satisfy your needs.

Rolland Paper
COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers Since 1882

Head Office: Montreal, Que.
Branch Office: Toronto, Ont. • Mills at St. Jerome and at Mont Rolland, Que.

Willard
RESERVE CAPACITY FOR HEAVY LOADS AND LONG LIFE
Willard
MASTER DUTY

Quick Starts ...Long Life

WILLARD BATTERIES—Automobile • Truck and Bus • Radio
Motorcycle • Tractor • Aircraft • Marine • Diesel • Stationary
Sold and serviced by Willard Dealers everywhere.

"SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES
Willard

Dependability • Performance • Long Life

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

modern battle as it was known 30 years ago. With the lift of the barrage the Canadians swept forward, and from the outset the operation made good progress—except for the extreme left flank.

There the 4th Division found themselves held up by the formidable mound known as The Pimple, honeycombed with subterranean tunnels, with strong-points carefully sited and valiantly defended. Elsewhere the attack followed the time schedule. Thélus fell to the 2nd Division. La Folie Farm was sturdily assaulted by the 3rd; the 1st, storming across the Ridge north of the Nine Elms, took the Zwischen Stellung — the "Intermediate Position" — and the Island Traverse Trench, progressing towards Commandant's House and the Bois Carré to Farbus.

Germans in Retreat

The drizzle which had continued intermittently throughout the morning now resolved itself into snow flurries. The elements themselves seemed to be in a conspiracy to thwart the Canadians; but actually nothing could halt them. Long before mid-day they had surmounted the crest of Vimy and were gazing at the panorama spread below them on the Plain of Douai. The Germans were everywhere in retreat.

On the far horizon the smoke-stacks and spires of Douai were clearly visible; in the nearer distance lay the villages of Fresnoy, Arleux, Oppy and Farbus, each encircled by towering elms above which rose the steeple of the village church. It was a vista of peaceful, rural villages, fated shortly to become sepulchres.

By the end of the day the attack had succeeded, except on the extreme left where the 4th Division, in spite of heroic assaults and heavy losses, had failed to reach all their objectives. This situation was adjusted later. By noon of April 12 the whole Canadian Corps was on the eastern flank of Vimy Ridge.

Fighting continued. In succession Arleux, Fresnoy, Acheville and Méricourt, with the cluster of villages south-west of Lens, fell into Canadian hands. By the first week of May the Canadians had pushed nearly three miles across the plain, with Vimy well to the rear of them.

Today Allward's noble masterpiece looks down on a little corner of a foreign field that is forever Canada. From May, 1940, until September, 1944, Vimy Ridge was again in German hands. During this period reports circulated that they had profaned the memorial; but these were later found to be untrue. The twin pilons, embellished with their sculptured figures of sacrifice, peace, justice, honor and faith, symbolize the two great civilizations from which Canada has evolved. They merge into one solid base, thus expressing in stone what this country's 97,000 men expressed in deeds on Easter Monday, 1917—the triumph of Canada united.

• •

Fear of Civil War Haunts Spain

By W. T. STUTTARD

Spain is haunted by the fear of another civil war. Don Juan, aspirant to the throne, has many plans for the monarchy, if restored. Fifteen years of exile have broadened Juan's outlook. His plans include a government formed on a broad basis, designed to bring concord among now-opposing factions. The majority of Spaniards, says Mr. Stuttard, would welcome a restoration if it could be accomplished without bloodshed or upheaval.

Madrid.

"IF YOU are asked," stated Don Juan, "what the restored monarchy in Spain will be—tell them that it in no wise will be a régime which will lend itself to being a stepping-stone to anarchy and terrorism."

He was addressing monarchical supporters at a private dinner given recently in his honor at Lisbon. Among the outstanding guests were Senor Gil Robles and Senor Sainz Rodriguez—men to watch—who are bound to hold leading positions in the government if and when Don Juan sits on the throne in Madrid as King John III.

"It will not be the monopoly of any class or party," wisely continued the Pretender. 'The monarchy aspires to concord among all Spaniards."

To bring about a change in Spain without upheaval is indeed the deep concern of most Spaniards. If Don Juan could bring "concord" out of the welter of conflicting opinions and factions waiting to spring at each other's throats, then the majority of Spaniards would welcome a restoration. So many people here of all shades of opinion, with whom I speak, seem to be still haunted by fears of another civil war. All they want is a period of peace with assured and stable progress. This is not surprising in a country with the horrors of revolution, terror and civil war so fresh in their minds.

Restore Monarchy?

The monarchy if restored must prove itself progressive. It will have to gain support from the Left as well as from the Right if it is not to be short-lived and merely a stepping-stone to a third republic. In connection with this inclusion of the Left, the man to watch abroad is Indalecio Prieto in Mexico, the cleverest man in the Socialist Party.

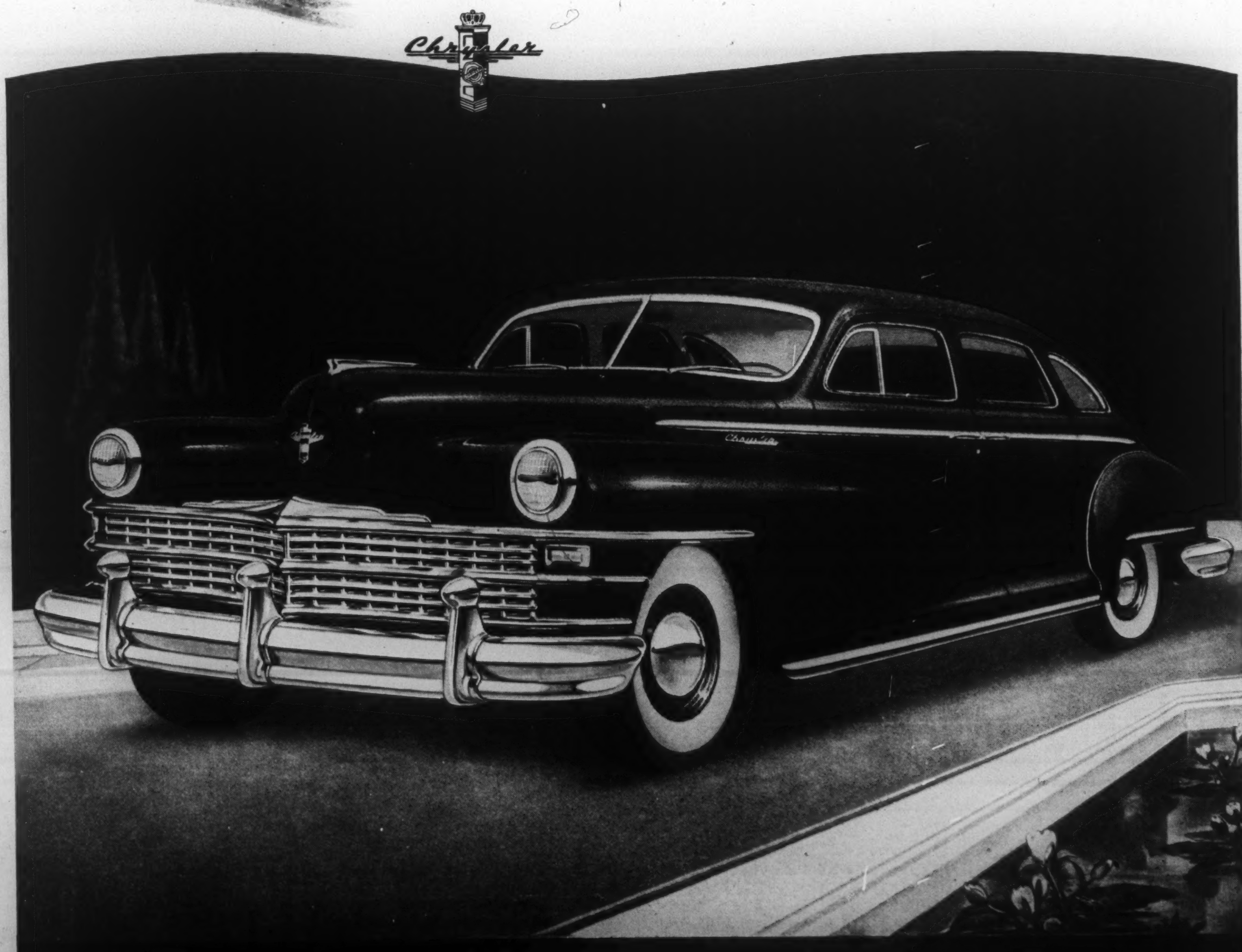
Don Juan also stated he desired that history would say that during his 15 years of exile he had learnt much. Chatting to Don Juan last year in his villa tucked away in the woods behind beautiful Estoril, I soon gathered that his years abroad—since the fall of the monarchy in 1931—had indeed broadened his outlook.

He realizes, as do many other monarchists with whom I have spoken recently, that the monarchy must not be a "monopoly of any class or faction"—as Don Juan advised his listeners in Lisbon. It must be a form of régime not exclusively for any of the many factions in the maelstrom of Spanish politics, but a régime for all Spaniards with a government formed on a broad basis.

But at present General Franco still seems to be firmly in the saddle, and little disturbed by the fall of the Giral government and Republican activities in Paris, or by monarchical moves in Lisbon. Rumors are again circulating of early modifications in the Cabinet to be carried out by Generalissimo Franco, but one cannot see the likelihood of fundamental changes. I know enough, however, of Spain and the character of her attractive people not to venture into making prophecies.

"I see you drive a CHRYSLER!"

No matter how often you hear it, *"I See You Drive a Chrysler"* will give you a tingle of pride. It is a subtle tribute to a magnificent automobile — and your good judgment in selecting it.



CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED Windsor, Ontario

Citizens Are Moulded in New Type School

By ROBERT C. MARJORIBANKS

Now officially conscious of her status of full nationhood, Canada is preparing to train her prospective citizens to play a role within their country commensurate with the role which Canada plays among the nations of the world. Across Canada communities are establishing schools to teach English, Canadian culture, democracy and responsible government to thousands of war-brides, refugees and men and women seeking a new security, who want to be Canadians.

SINCE Mr. Singer was a Jew he had to flee beautiful Budapest when the Nazis arrived. He went to Sofia but the Gestapo had preceded him. They gave him two days to get out of the country. From Bulgaria he went to Yugoslavia, then Italy. Finally he obtained a permit to enter Spain. But in Barcelona, with the war now broken out in earnest, his flight came to a halt.

In Spain he met a sympathetic young friend, married her; to them a son was born. In 1944 the Red Cross and the Jewish Congress enabled the Singer family to come to Canada.

When he arrived in Toronto, Mr. Singer could speak Hungarian, Spanish, a little German and some Portuguese but *no English*. He has now a second son, a Canadian. Last month he and his wife were learning to speak English at Toronto's Citizenship School. They were also learning something of Canadian art and music, history and the Canadian political system.

Since the outbreak of war thousands of men, women and children of foreign birth, war-brides, victims of fascist aggression and families seeking a chance to rebuild their shattered lives in the free air of the New World, have been coming into Canada. To help these people adjust themselves to a new environment, to prepare them to discharge the responsibilities of Canadian citizens and to ensure their rights and privileges under the law, Citizenship Schools have been established across Canada from British Columbia to the Maritimes.

These schools are being sponsored by local boards of education, Adult Education associations and other organizations devoted to community service. In Saskatoon the Saskatchewan Adult Education Association is working in the block settlements, teaching English to groups of foreign-born residents who have settled in highly localized communities throughout the city.

Prominent among Canada's Citizenship Schools is the one sponsored by the Toronto Board of Education at Harbord Collegiate Institute under the direction of H. H. Monckman. Every Monday and Wednesday evening the Singers and 400 other men and women of 19 nationalities, including Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, Austrians, Yugoslavs, Rumanians, Finns, Germans and Italians flock into the classrooms.

Basic English

In teaching English to these prospective citizens, the system used, both in Saskatoon and Toronto, is the Basic English of G. K. Ogden and Dr. I. A. Richards. Not a new language, it is a simplified form of English, using only 850 words: 600 as names of things; 150 names of qualities; 100 operative words—"come, get, give".

On a recent visit to one of these Basic classes at a Citizenship School, I found that instruction for the first few weeks was conducted entirely by gestures and the repetition of simple English sentences. The instructor pointed to himself and said, "This is I". He pointed to the student and said, "That is you". This was repeated with appropriate gestures by both the student and the instructor until the student understood, without using his native language, the difference between "this" and "that".

Having achieved this object, and it is one that requires infinite patience and skill, the instructor would proceed, by means of similar gestures, to acquaint the student with such simple operative words as "get" and "give". As the students' vocabulary grows the instructor is able to make use of it to explain English syntax and word-meanings.

After 25 hours of this sort of training, the student can read and understand such works as the Gospels, "Black Beauty", "Gulliver's Travels", "Pinnochio", "Robinson Crusoe" and Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" which have been especially paraphrased using only the 850 words of Basic English. When he has completed the Basic course he is able to read similar editions of such works as Shaw's "Arms and the Man", Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and Plato's "Republic".

Instruction in the later grades covers a range of topics such as, the Meaning of Democracy; Citizenship Responsibilities; Racial Groups in Canada; Representative Government and How it Works; Law and the Courts; Citizens of the World; Labor and Management; Current Affairs; the British Commonwealth; the U.N.O.; the Canadian People; National Unity; Your Contribution to Canada. Classes are carried on, as far as possible, in an informal manner, encouraging students to discuss the topics with a minimum of interference from the teacher.

One of the advanced classes last month was studying "Our Canadian Government" by E. C. Woodley, prominent Canadian educationist. In this class there were, surprisingly enough, three graduates of well-known European universities.

A young Chinese man read from the text: "In a democracy, a country will be governed well or ill according to the measure in which its people interest themselves in its public affairs."

Current Affairs Discussed

This sentence provided a springboard for the discussion of Canada's public affairs. The students seized on milk prices. A former Ukrainian peasant thought that prices had been raised unreasonably by the dairies, that dairy workers were underpaid.

A Finn on the other side of the class came to the defence of his employers. Said he: "Before the war men work in the dairies forty-eight hours the week for $25; now they make $40!"

"We got to have proof!" shouted another. "Need to have a investigation!"

During all this the teacher interrupted only to make corrections in grammar and pronunciation, making students repeat incorrect sentences. This detracted very little from the heat of the argument.

As the bell rang to end the class it was evident that if the criterion of a good Canadian was the interest he displayed in Canada's public affairs then here was a class of grade A citizens.

Classes for prospective citizens are voluntary. Further improvement would come if the scheme were removed from philanthropic sponsorship, excellent though it may be, and placed under provincial departments of education, with over-all supervision by the State Department.

Certificates are issued by the Citizenship Schools for each year completed; a diploma is awarded on graduation. These are being recognized by the courts as definite evidence of the holder's preparedness to become a Canadian citizen.

STAMP
COLLECTORS
will be interested to
know that
ROBSON LOWE
of
LONDON, ENG.
will be in
TORONTO
APRIL 12TH - 13TH
at the
ROYAL YORK HOTEL
His North American H. Q.
until June 5th, will be
The
MANHATTAN
TOWERS
HOTEL
NEW YORK

ECCO
CUFF LINKS
10 kt. GOLD
$36.00 pair
GOLD FILLED
$8.00 pair
STERLING SILVER
$5.00 pair
Available in 8 assorted designs
All individually boxed
SOLD BY JEWELLERS ONLY
Insist on ECCO
MANUFACTURED BY THE ELECTRIC CHAIN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED 171 JOHN ST. TORONTO 28 ONT

JACK: Mind answering another question about Exporting, Bill . . . or, to be more exact, about Importing? Tell me, have you had any experience in importing from England, and if so, how do you arrange the shipping?

BILL: Glad to discuss it, Jack, because we bring in supplies of a certain material from England regularly. All the shipping arrangements are made by—

JACK: Don't tell me you can use Canadian-European Forwarders for Importing, too!

BILL: Why, sure! They do it through their Associate English Company, Arbuckle Smith and Co. Ltd., who have their own offices in every port of Great Britain, as well as in the principal inland towns. They are the leading people in their line, and give us wonderful service.

JACK: Well, that's certainly a help to have one concern look after both your import and export traffic.

BILL: Sure is! And what's more, Canadian-European Forwarders have other Associate Companies in France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, etc., who maintain regular freight services from those countries to Canada. Take my advice and let Canadian-European handle *all* your traffic —import *and* export—and they'll not only do a good job, but take all the worries off your shoulders.

CANADIAN-EUROPEAN FORWARDERS LTD.
Canada's Leading International Freight Forwarders
Empire Building
TORONTO 1
EL. 5491*
(4 lines to Central)

Piccadilly
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE

Piccadilly
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE
Piccadilly
Anywhere, any time, that experienced pipe-smokers foregather, you'll find evidence of Piccadilly's leadership in the field of fine smoking mixtures.
NOW PACKED IN PRE-WAR HEAVY FOIL

THE MELTING POT

Private Lives

By J. N. HARRIS

"DID I ever tell you the inside story about Nussbaum?" Leander inquired.

As it was perfectly obvious that he was about to make the story up out of whole cloth, it was useless to say "Yes."

We said "No."

"Well," Leander said, "Nussbaum was the greatest dress designer in Hollywood. He was an artist and a businessman in one. He was thinking of going into partnership with Kowalski, the greatest merger since Metro, Goldwyn and Mayer.

"But Kowalski was nervous. He'd heard there was something queer about Nussbaum. He checked his financial rating, but it was perfect. Owed *fabulous* sums to some of the very best banks.

"Of course, Nussbaum, as he knew, was a business man from the emerald buckles on his sandals to the wave in his hair. Rigidly conventional, he breakfasted at noon each day on cereals and burgundy. To see him carrying his leopard cub into the Hollywood Kiwanis Club, with his scarlet and ermine cape about his shoulders, was to know that there walked a man who knew what was what, and very often what wasn't.

"But Kowalski was still not satisfied. He had Nussbaum trailed for days. Finally he learned that Nussbaum, heavily disguised in a double-breasted suit, brown shoes, and a hat, and *without his dark spectacles,* was heading towards the suburbs on a street car. Kowalski, eager to be in on the kill, tore after him in his Hispano, and was just in time to see him disappearing into a five-room brick bungalow.

"Through the window Kowalski watched breathlessly as Nussbaum was greeted by a woman. Here then, was the secret; the proof of the ugly rumors about Nussbaum's private life, the place where Nussbaum disappeared to for the occasional orgy.

"'Guess what's for dessert?' he heard the woman say, and when Nussbaum failed to guess, she told him it was apple pie à la mode.

"Fascinated, Kowalski watched until Nussbaum started to dry up the dishes. Then he walked off, head on chest, thinking.

"'Mine godness,' he said at last, 'they tell me secretly that Nussbaum is in private not living up to the standards, that secretly is no glamor about the private life he don't live in public. Lies! Scoundrels! This is different, this is big. No exhibitionists is yet thinking of apple pies and dish towels. Nussbaum, I apologize that ever I doubted about you.'

"And so they became partners and dressed three Academy award winners. Now did I ever tell you of my experience—"

"Many, many times" we answered, taking flight.

•

PROGRESSIVE nursery schools are so new, comparatively, that many people have been unable to see some of their chief weaknesses, particularly the horrible consequences of social play. Their chief advantage, of course, is that they remove the more unsocial members of your family from the household for several hours a day, two or three years before the state supported schools are willing to do so.

The trouble with social play, of course, is that it can be carried on only with other children who play socially, so that out of school hours it is quite useless. But worse, it can unfit a child for the more unsocial-play of the great non-nursery-school world. We saw some children recently being knocked about by their playfellows, and not having a clue about how to retaliate. Sure enough, we found that they were nursery-scholars. The more robust, of course, will be all right under any circumstances, but how about the ones with a touch of Milquetoast?

One solution would be compulsory military training in the nursery schools, or two or three hours a week of Unsocial Play.

Children could learn to pull each others' caps over their eyes, kick each other in the shins, and could become acquainted with such refinements as the barber's rub and arm-twisting.

They could learn to say, "Ya, getcha gaw dam hands offa me see, or I'll poke ya one", or "Cut it out or I'll tell my old man on ya".

They could learn how to tramp on toes, how to keep their marbles from being stolen, and how to deal with a snitch-cat.

It could be pointed out to the scholars that this training was not for present purposes, but for the day when they went to school with unadjusted little children.

•

ONE of the things that impresses us about schoolboy strikers is their high seriousness and their superior moral tone.

One minute they are teen-agers pushing each other around in streetcars, smoking cigarettes and being regular devils. The next minute you find them talking like a group of liberal parsons at a Christian Socialist meeting.

That boy that led the strike the other day, now: he asked that there be no picketing, rioting or disorder. He told the boys to go straight home and to behave themselves for the duration of the strike.

One good lady, who was described as a former schoolteacher and mother of one of the strikers, stated that the parents could learn a lesson in discipline from the children.

Under the circumstances it seems a little odd that the authorities should want to end the strike so quickly, just when the public was beginning to feel the benefits of a wave of politeness and orderliness. The authorities, it seems, had wanted to make a change in the administration of a school, and had carelessly failed to have their decision ratified by the Student Council. The students politely informed the authorities that they could not go on with their studies until the oversight had been rectified.

There was no crude appeal to force on either side. Parents were not told to send their children to school or else, and scabs were never deliberately mishandled by the strikers.

Nobody, of course, thought of putting a new, and really tough principal in at once, and quelling the strike before it could get properly organized. Perhaps there wasn't one handy. In any case that would probably have dumped the whole matter into the hands of the Labor Relations Court, with either a learned Judge or Professor Finkelman as mediator.

Our only regret is that we never had the nerve to try anything like that when we were at school, although we doubt whether we would have got away with it so easily.

JUMBO CABBAGE
LARGEST VARIETY GROWN
30—40 LBS.

JUMBO CABBAGE

Largest Cabbage grown, some weighing 30 and some even 40 lbs. Unsurpassed for Kraut and table use. Very interesting to watch these monsters develop. Our sales of Jumbo Cabbage last season exceeded all others. **(Pkt 10c) (oz 80c) postpaid.**

***FREE* — OUR BIG 1947 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Leads Again** 16W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Manuscripts Wanted

Authors' Agents with excellent international affiliations wish to secure scripts of all types for placing at best possible prices with Canadian, American and European book and magazine publishers. Author's rights fully protected. Detailed criticism on request. No reading fees. We invite correspondence.

HEDGES,
SOUTHAM & de MERIAN
Authors' Representatives
DOMINION SQUARE BLDG.
MONTREAL, P.Q.

ESTABLISHED
1899

CONTINENTAL LIFE

It's a Great Feeling . . .

Yes, it's a great feeling, as a young married couple, to be able to spend your budgeted income . . . enjoy life with a free mind . . . because you know that you have provided for your family's future with a Continental Life Family Income Plan.

This plan completely solves your problem. It automatically creates an estate that will give your family financial independence. It is a plan which guarantees them an immediate and regular monthly income to replace the loss of your salary in the event of your death. In addition, at the end of the income-paying period, your dependents receive the full face value of the policy. Ask your Continental Life representative about this plan today.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

JOHN W. HOBBS
PRESIDENT

NEWTON J. LANDER
VICE-PRES. and
MANAGING DIRECTOR

FOUR SQUARE

A Purely Canadian Company

THE BIG FOUR NATIONAL WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS

THEY'LL SEE IT FOR SURE IN ROTOGRAVURE

People, old and young, like looking at pictures . . . nobody questions that age-old fact! That's why the rotogravure sections of these four National Week-end Newspapers enjoy such a tremendously high ratio of family readership. To advertisers, of course, this is of prime importance. So also are the other advantages of rotogravure. Quality reproduction . . . long life, more reading time for your message . . . full page monotone or full color at a milline rate of $2.73 and $3.65 respectively.

STAR WEEKLY • THE STANDARD • LA PRESSE • SUNDAY LA PATRIE

GORGEOUS OUTLOOK

with a

PICTURE a day when the sun shines bright and every moment's an invitation to see what's over the farthest hill.

Imagine yourself in your own private dreamboat, striding the hills with Fireball ease, drifting down the valleys in cloud-soft BuiCoil comfort.

Listen, in your mind's ear, to the quiet hum that tells of majestic power gentled to a lady's light touch.

Feel, in the firmness of the wheel in your hand, complete and perfect mastery of two generous tons of fine-made mobile mechanism.

And cap it all with the certain knowledge that wherever you go there goes the smartest thing on wheels.

Wherever you travel, *there is displayed the faultless fashion that will be shaping automobile styles for years to come!*

BUICK EIGHT
1947

ONLY BUICK HAS ALL THESE STAR FEATURES

AIRFOIL FENDERS—a sleek, car-length, tapering contour of distinctive beauty.

FIREBALL POWER—from valve-in-head straight-eight engines in two sizes.

ACCURITE CYLINDER BORING—smoothness from the start and an engine that "stays young."

FLITEWEIGHT PISTONS—for flashing action, swift response, reduced load on bearings.

BUICOIL SPRINGING—Buick-developed all-coil springing for perpetual smoothness and "panthergait" ride.

FULL-LENGTH TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE—protects moving parts, gives steadiness in traveling.

PERMI-FIRM STEERING—light but positive control with reduced need for adjustments.

BROADRIM WHEELS—for peak tire mileage, better car control, freedom from heel-over on curves.

STEPON PARKING BRAKE—sets with a toe-touch, eliminates awkward hand setting.

DEEPFLEX SEAT CUSHIONS—giving luxury comfort in all models, three-person room on all seats.

CURL-AROUND BUMPERS—front and rear, originated by Buick to protect sheet metal. Built for bumper jack.

NINE SMART MODELS—in three series, all with Body by Fisher.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

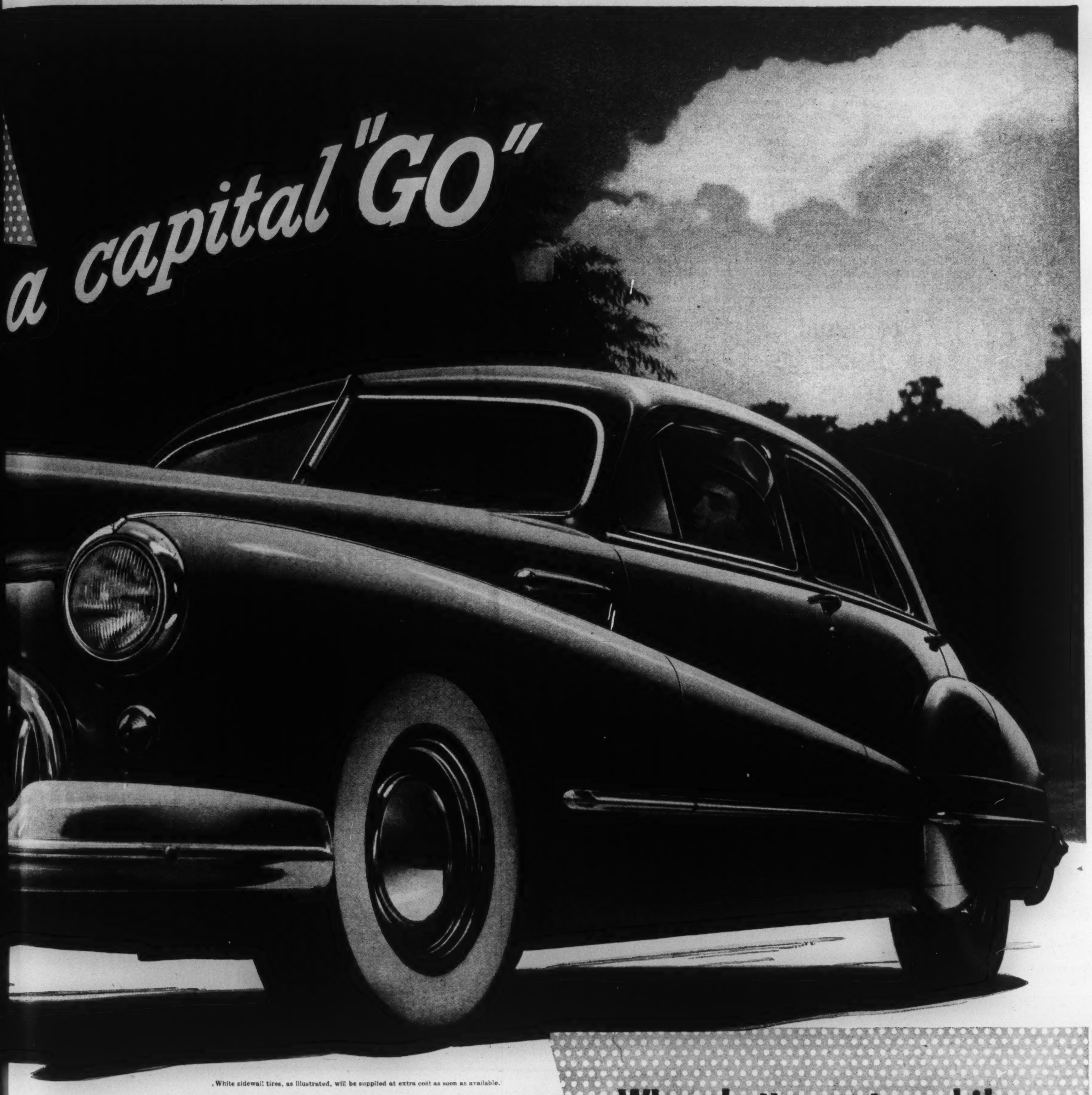
TUCK AWAY PLENTY! *Roomy luggage compartments hold plenty—and high-lifting lids make it easy to get at any piece.*

Pleasant prospect, isn't it? And it's *not* out of your reach.

For this Buick's the place where gorgeous good looks merge with glorious action to make the year's smartest buy.

It's the car where size and style and stamina all get together—and your dollar does triple duty in buying complete car satisfaction.

Naturally, such a car is in great demand. But it's a car that



White sidewall tires, as illustrated, will be supplied at extra cost as soon as available.

can be had—if you're foresighted enough to nail down a bright future a little while in advance.

Just go now to the nearest Buick dealer.

Tell him you want to put some glamour into your future going—let him show you, point by point, how Buick does that for you as no other car can.

Then—*get your order in!*

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

When better automobiles are built

BUICK

will build them

MUSICAL EVENTS

Program of "Firsts" by Jewish Choir

By JOHN H. YOCOM

PRE-EASTER musical happenings of major dimensions were last week's concert by the Toronto Jewish Folk Choir of 140 voices with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, this week's performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" by the Mendelssohn Choir, and the first North American performance of the Ronald Duncan-Benjamin Britten "This Way to the Tomb", a play-with-music, by the New Play Society under Dora Mavor Moore's direction. (The latter two will be reported in next week's issue.)

The top-ranking Jewish choral organization, now in its twenty-second year, and the orchestra were conducted by Emil Gartner, the choir's leader since 1939 and largely responsible for its present eminence. But what made the performance a concert of distinction was the Canadian première of five works, the first of which was Prokofieff's "Overture on Hebrew Themes". "Farewell to a Hero", by Californian composer George Kleinsinger with adapted words from four Walt Whitman poems, followed a development pattern of meditation on Lincoln's death, consequent cheerlessness in detail, then a paean of triumph. Eric Zeisl's "Requiem Ebraico" (Psalm 92), dedicated to the countless victims of the Jewish tragedy in Europe, was a comprehensive affair based on a reiterated theme with choir, orchestra and three soloists (soprano Mary Simmons, mezzo Ruth Popeski and Daniel Duno, baritone from the up-and-coming City Centre Opera of New York) and almost unique in choral poignancy. "Birobidjaner Freilechs", music by Soviet composer Shtreicher and text by Feffer, was based on an old Jewish type of joyful dance with an excellent orchestration by Toronto composer and pianist Barbara Pentland. Moussorgsky's Biblical chorus "Joshua Navin", the concluding première, told the story of Joshua at the gates of Jericho. The middle section with soprano solo and women's chorus depicted the wailing of the defeated Amorites.

The work of the folk choir reflected careful preparation, control and intelligent handling by Emil Gartner. Tone quality and sectional balance were at most times of a high standard and the singers' response to demands, except for some releases, were prompt. Especially effective were unison passages. The orchestra's performance in accompaniment and alone was up to its usual high average if not exceptional. (Incidentally, we would have liked more *a capella* work by the choir.

However, there was a program defect, which had nothing to with performance but which, we think, could profitably be avoided in future programs. With few exceptions (notably the "Freilechs" dance and smart John Weinzweig's rhythmic "To the Lands Over Yonder") the numbers added up to a total impression of seriousness and often of gloom. Why? Because there was too much sombre music, too many sad melodies, too many pieces in minor keys, too many lamentations. A stranger to Jewish music would have gained the idea that there is little in its literature that is blithesome and gladdening to the spirit, which of course is wrong. Even the solos of Mary Simmons, a Marian Anderson award winner, conspicuously avoided the light-hearted. And audiences look to music for cheerfulness mainly. A welcome relief was baritone Duno's spirited and tonally impressive performance of the old chestnut "Cavatina" (Figaro! Feeee-garr-oo!) from "The Barber of Seville."

More Than Remembering

Joan Rowland, the 16-year-old artist who is already well-known in Canada for recital and orchestral appearances, led off the Canadian Pianist Series last week. She displayed the fastidious technique and musical judgment that is found in mature concert performers. Long ago for her, evidently, playing the piano was something more than just a matter of remembering what teachers had told her and imitating performances she had heard. Her recital last week was filled with good things (transcriptions of a Gluck Gavotte, Caprice and Ballet, Debussy's "Voiles," Liszt's Rhapsody No. 10 etc,) but the prize package was the entire Twenty-Four Preludes by Chopin, which Rubinstein did last November (S.N., Dec. 7). Appropriate titles suggested by Cortot for each prelude appeared on the printed program and Miss Rowland's interpretations were just about the most descriptive things to those titles that we have heard in many a moon. The contrasts in mood by melodic line and rhythmic variation were handled with superb insight. Only in the Liszt, after a full program, did the nice perception for feeling falter a bit, although the blazing technical capacity continued to the end.—H.G.

A one-time Toronto boy and now well-known concert pianist last week gave Eaton Auditorium listeners good reason to believe the remark of his former teacher Schnabel — "The artistry of Aube Tzerko will re-echo

A scene from Horace Brown's "For Valour", to be presented by Community Players in Central High School of Commerce Aud., April 15 and 16, John Daniell-Jenkins directing. L. to r.: Jane Rees, Jessie Firth, Helen Cullingworth, Wynne Cragg, Mr. Brown, Raymond Remillard, Jane Kent.

Emrys M. Jones, Professor of Drama at the University of Saskatchewan, will be adjudicator at the Dominion Drama Festival to be held in London, Ont., during week of May 5.

FOR THE FLAVOR OF YOUNG TENDER LEAVES

Ask for these improved *filter* tea balls.
At your grocer's.

FOR TEA ALWAYS CRYSTAL CLEAR

TENDER LEAF
Tea Balls
2 CUP SIZE
Orange Pekoe
TENDER LEAF
Tea Balls
TENDER LEAF
Tea Balls

EATON AUDITORIUM — APRIL 28-29
CANADIAN PREMIERE of SMETANA'S FOLK-OPERA
THE BARTERED BRIDE
(Sung in English)
Presented under the distinguished patronage of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ray Lawson
BY
The OPERA SCHOOL, TORONTO CONSERVATORY Of MUSIC
SOLOISTS — CHORUS — ORCHESTRA — VOLKOFF BALLET
Seats: $3.00 - $2.50 - $2.00 - $1.50 - $1.00 — Mail Orders Accepted Now

5% or less?

How much time can an individual executor give to the administration of your estate? He has his own business to manage, his own investments and his own financial problems to consider. He has his own private life to live with his family and friends. Recreational and social activities make heavy demands on his time.

Competent business men are too busy with their own affairs to give adequate time to the problems of others.

Make sure that your estate receives the attention it requires. Appoint National Trust Company the executor of your will.

Write for our free booklet
"Security for your Family"

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EXHIBITION
FRENCH PAINTINGS
OF THE
XIXth and XXth Centuries
COLLECTION OF MR. P. EILERS
E. J. Van Wisselingh & Co., Amsterdam, Holland
AT
ROBERTS ART GALLERY
27 GRENVILLE ST., TORONTO

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

Outdoor Girl

She chooses EXCLUSIVE LINEN Stationery because its good-looking simplicity appeals to her sporty, straightforward type.

You, too, will enjoy using Exclusive Linen . . . it's on sale at all better stationery stores and counters.

EXCLUSIVE
LINEN
STATIONERY
by
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario

EXCLUSIVE LINEN

everywhere." The program gave him ample opportunity to display a wide range of capacities; Bach's "Toccata in D major", two contrasting Chopin mazurkas, three Schumann studies on Paganini caprices, two Gershwin preludes, Stravinsky's "Danse Russe". His technical abilities — brilliance, speed, control, dynamics, etc. — were equal to every demand and his understanding gave interpretations with the appropriate emotional appeal. By contrast with the others, only in the Schumann did dazzling technique seem to overshadow lightsome feeling.

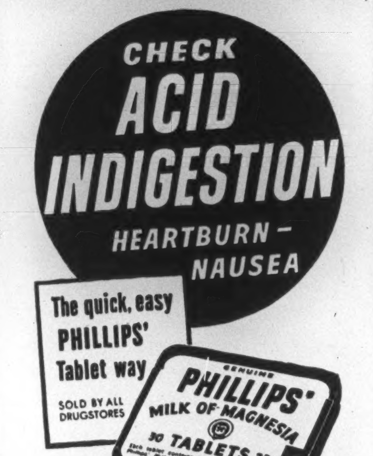
PUT YOUR MARK ON IT... WITH CASH'S INTERWOVEN NAMES

Clothing — Household Linens — Accessories and all belongings are immediately identified as 'yours' when you use this neat, quick, permanent method of marking. Sew on—or use NO-SO CEMENT

From your dealer or

CASH'S—437 Grier St., Belleville, Ont.

CASH'S NAMES 3 doz. $1.65; 9 doz. $2.75 6 doz. $2.20; 12 doz. $3.30 NO-SO CEMENT per tube 25c


CHECK ACID INDIGESTION HEARTBURN—NAUSEA

The quick, easy PHILLIPS' Tablet way

SOLD BY ALL DRUGSTORES

GENUINE PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA 30 TABLETS 25¢

I'd rather be RIGHT

There's satisfaction in *knowing* your toilet bowl is really clean. Be sure—use Sani-Flush . . . the disinfecting toilet bowl cleaner that gets right down to work the moment you sprinkle it into the toilet bowl. Sani-Flush works by chemical action. It removes stains, and invisible film that harbors germs and causes odors. It saves you from messy work.

Effective in hard or soft water. Safe in all toilet systems. Sold everywhere. Two sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sani-Flush

USE AT LEAST TWICE A WEEK

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

NAUSEA caused by sudden changes when flying, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY

...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves.

THE WORLD OVER

THE FILM PARADE

British vs. Hollywood Approach to the Mystery Melodrama

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE was a time not many years ago when no one except a fervent Anglophile could hope to enjoy a British-made picture. The stories seemed unimaginative, the photography dull, the comedy baffling, the characterizations class-determined and the pace interminable. At that time even a bad Hollywood film seemed preferable to a picture made in the British studios, since the American product at least gave the illusion of being over sooner.

Recently, however, and particularly since the War, British pictures have undergone an astonishing change. Suddenly they have become lively, ingratiating and brilliantly intelligible to English-speaking audiences anywhere. Their comedy is perceptive and they reveal an odd sense of character, together with a capacity for photographing recognizable people at the human level. While Hollywood still labors ponderously to match formula stories to formula-created stars, the British studios have been experimenting with fresh, unassuming material that seems to have no relation to a central pattern—e.g., "Vacation from Marriage", "Brief Encounter", "The Way to the Stars", "I Know Where I'm Going". British directors still take their time, but they have become expert in employing it without wasting the time of their audience. They know where they're going.

Last week two mystery pictures, one from Hollywood and one from England, were presented at local movie-houses. The English film, "I See a Dark Stranger" is an espionage comedy-drama. "Lady in the Lake," the Hollywood picture, is the Raymond Chandler murder-thriller whose chief distinction is that it substitutes the camera eye for the hero (Robert Montgomery), who through most of the film moves through the action but outside the range of the camera.

Technical Competence

This is undeniably a remarkable trick. But ingenuity can't exist effectively as an end in itself and this particular example has no more fundamental relation to the story than it has to the rules of optometry, a science that the producers didn't bother investigating. Apart from this innovation, "Lady in the Lake" is a good standard Hollywood mystery. It is smooth and speedy and every part fits into every other part with the greatest precision and economy. In every way it shows careful calculation and strict adherence to the lines of a good working model. Technical competence is in control in all departments including the ones in which imagination might conceivably have been put to work.

Compared to "Lady in the Lake", "I See a Dark Stranger" is an extravagantly wayward production. Briefly, it is the story of a fierce young Irish nationalist (Deborah Kerr) who tries to enlist in the I.R.A., and finding that impractical decides to harass England as well as she can by joining a Nazi spy group. The picture takes plenty of time to establish the characters and their relationships and to see that every bit part is polished with loving care. The chief Nazi agent is a quiet mannerly type, sharp-faced but amiable. His contact man looks like a hefty recruit from the Liverpool dockyards. In the final chase sequence, spies and victims find themselves trundling along in a horse-drawn cab, in the wake of an Irish funeral procession, a climax that could hardly be more leisurely, or funnier, or more exciting.

Elie Spivak, concert master of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, will play the Khachaturian Violin Concerto at the orchestra's subscription concert April 8, Massey Hall.

A picture of this sort makes the uncompromising terseness of "The Lady in the Lake" look like very false economy, since the latter film sacrifices any recognizable characterization to purely mechanical violence and speed. The Raymond Chandler type of thing has neither leisure nor sympathy for the easy-going charm that makes "I See a Dark Stranger" irresistible. The Hollywood film is largely a demonstration of camera and directoral technique, and it has to put the demonstration through on time. But "I See a Dark Stranger" is able to wander along as though no such thing as a production schedule existed, indulging itself as it goes in odd and fanciful juxtapositions of the commonplace and the macabre—e.g., the heroine's conversation with a policeman as she trundles a corpse through the rainy streets in a wheelchair; of absurdity and terror (her anguished attempt to pick out a fellow-spy from a wildly assorted group in a railway compartment); of frantic peril taken at the easy jogtrot of the official mind (her desperate effort to interest Colonel Goodhusband of the Intelligence Service in her predicament). In the end it goes completely irresponsible, with a keystone finish in a hotel bedroom-and-bath. By that time, however, it would have been possible to forgive it almost anything.

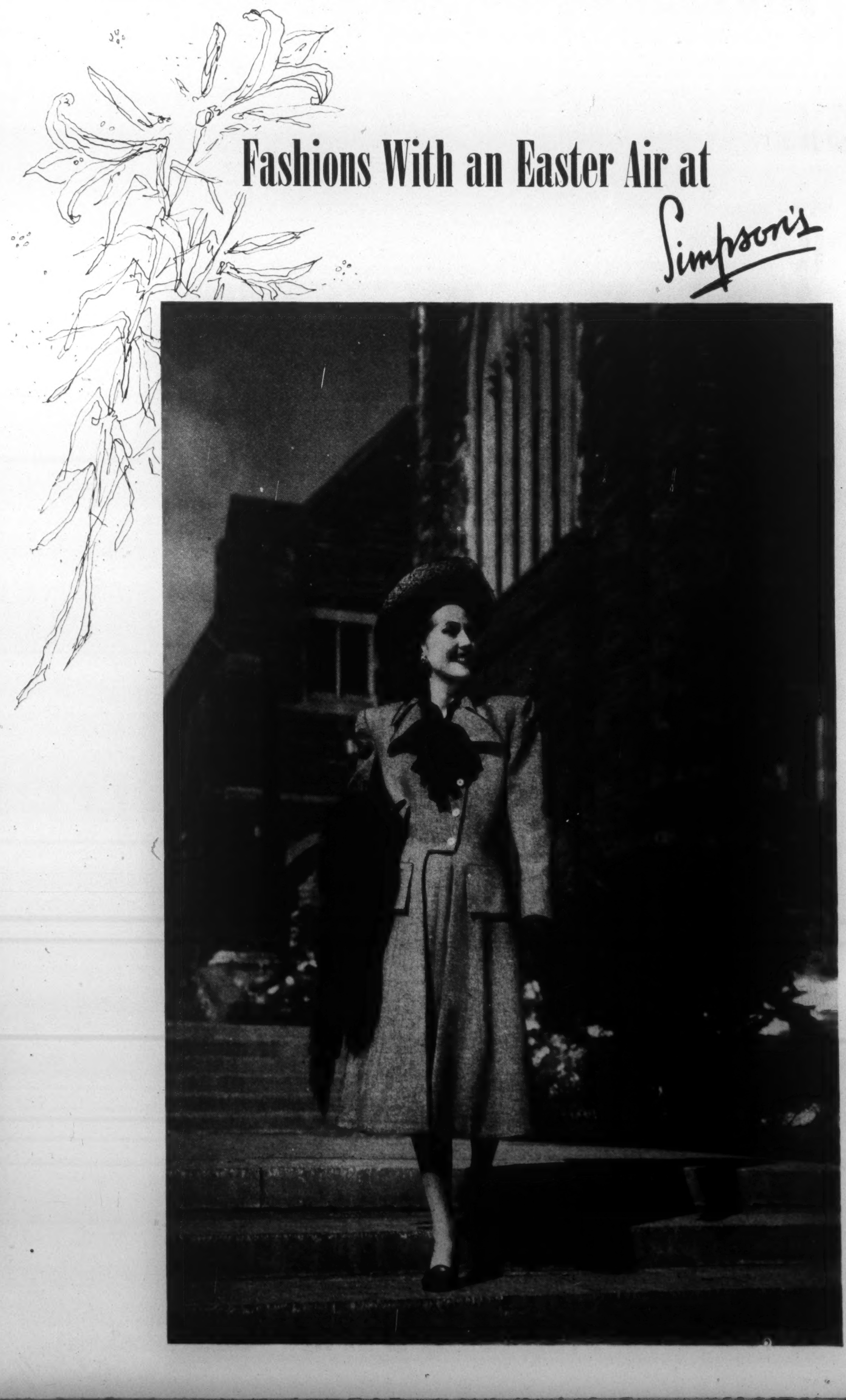
SWIFT REVIEW

THE BEGINNING OR THE END. The story of the atom bomb, and a terrifying study even if its documentary force is weakened by romantic fabrications. Brian Donlevy, Robert Walker.

SWELL GUY. Intimate story of a heel whose history, though hardly worth recording, is recorded with considerable effect, thanks to a fine performance by Sunny Tufts.

THE RAZOR'S EDGE. Screen version of Somerset Maugham's best-seller and rather more faithful to the novel's outline than to its content. With Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney.

THE WAY TO THE STARS. A quiet and often moving British picture about a group of young people engaged in the Battle of Britain. Michael Redgrave, Rosamond John.


Fashions With an Easter Air at Simpson's

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Handbook for American Friends When Bearing Gifts to Greeks

WE FELL AMONG GREEKS—by Denys Hamson—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

"I WAS still seething with indignation over the treachery and ruthlessness of E.L.A.S. . . . . Sarafis was a changed man. In fact he was going over to E.L.A.S. who had offered him supreme command of their forces. They wanted to use his name and he, always with an eye to the main chance, had decided to throw in his hand with what seemed to be the strongest side. From that moment, so far from being grateful to us for having saved his life, he became our bitterest enemy."

That was in 1942, when Greece was still occupied by Italian and German troops and the writer was a British officer who had been parachuted into the country to organize and equip the guerilla bands against the common enemy. But even with this enemy literally at their throats the Greeks would not abandon their bitter internal politics, and factional violence took first place. That unhappy condition has persisted to this day. It has continued to plague the British forces stationed in Greece and it is now again highlighted by the entry of the United States into the Middle East and the recent difficulties of the U.N. investigating commission. "Helping" the Greeks will be no easy task for whatever power makes the attempt and it is the realistic lessons learned by those who first tried it that add timeliness and value to this book.

Food Comes First

Lieut.-Col. D. O. Hamson, O.B.E, M.C. is a Cambridge classical scholar and his familiarity with both the Greek language and the Middle East political picture fitted him for the dangerous tasks which he and his companions accomplished. While his tale is primarily one of war, in which the main effort was constantly directed against the enemy, the impingement of Greek politics was ever present and hampering. Equally revealing is the picture of the poverty, squalor and generally low economic level of all the inhabitants of those troubled mountain regions. The nonexistence of a sufficient daily ration will be one of the first problems to be solved by any occupying or assisting foreign State; it may well be that food, as in so many other unhappy regions of Europe, will be the chief factor in obtaining a satisfactory solution.

Apart from its broader significance Colonel Hamson's book stands on its own feet as a thrilling personal record of high adventure. As every soldier knows it is the heartbreaking recurrence of the unknown and unanticipated which are the real hazards, in this case coupled with difficulties of supply, administration, and aggravated by operation in an enemy-held territory. Of all these difficulties this expedition had more than its share; the briefing had been faulty, the first attempt was a washout and the drop, when made, was 70 miles from the planned destination due to faulty guerilla information. The task of these three teams of four men each — a commander, linguist, a sapper officer and a wireless operator—was to cut a mountain bridge on the single-line railway then feverishly feeding supplies and reinforcements to the south to build up Rommel's Afrika Corps. How this task was finally successfully accomplished is in itself a minor epic but at its conclusion, instead of the expected and promised evacuation to Egypt, fresh orders came to remain and organize the Greek partisans.

On Having Enough

Culminating episode of this second phase was the construction of a full-length landing strip behind the enemy lines; so good had been the author's amateurish attempt at camouflage of his engineering feat that, after photographic reconnaissance by the R. A. F., the whole scheme was turned down by the Middle East Air Interpretation Unit. But in the end everything came right and on the first plane to land Colonel Hamson was an outbound passenger. He had had enough of Greece and its problems, and with this book he turns the same problems over to those who have them still to face in 1947.

•

The Westering Sun, by George Blake. (Collins, $3.00) Well told novel of ships and people on the Clyde from the peak of their prosperity to the decline that followed the first war.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

BIG WOOLEN MILLS USE
this easy modern SURE way
to MOTH PROOF
Now sold for home use!

Does away with all
ODOR·WRAPPING and STORING AWAY!
LARVEX

One Spraying Actually Mothproofs the Cloth Itself for a Whole Year!

You need more than just an insecticide if you want to BE SURE moths will never eat your precious woolens. You need to actually mothproof them with LARVEX—the sensational easy, modern *POSITIVE* way to protect coats, suits and rugs from moth damage. *PROVED* by years of success.

So Sure! Moths will commit suicide by starvation rather than eat anything treated with LARVEX. This magic spray penetrates the woolen fibres and actually mothproofs the cloth itself. Lasts a whole year.

So Quick! Just spray the garment with LARVEX and hang it in its usual place *ready for immediate wear.* No wrapping. No storing away. No mothball, no camphor, no cedar odor.

So Inexpensive! It costs no more to LARVEX a suit than to get it dry cleaned. And LARVEX gives POSITIVE PROTECTION against moth damage. Only 83¢ for 16 ozs., $1.29 for 32 ozs.

LARVEX
Largest Selling Mothproofer

Came The Revolution

By W. S. MILNE

HOLDFAST GAINES—by Odell Shepard and Willard Shepard—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

TOIL OF THE BRAVE—by Inglis Fletcher *McCelland and Stewart—$3.25.*

BOTH THESE books are historical novels of considerable wordage dealing with approximately the same period of American history. "Holdfast Gaines" starts in 1780, and runs to 1815. "Toil of the Brave" opens in 1779, and covers only about three consecutive years of history. For that reason, perhaps, its narrative is considerably more detailed in its historical material, and the resulting picture is neither as vivid nor as clear-cut as that presented in the other.

Holdfast Gaines is a full-blooded Mohegan Indian, and we meet him first just before the massacre at Fort Griswold and New London, directed by Benedict Arnold. Gaines, a physical giant, and possessing great strength of spiritual resources also, devotes his life to trying to remove causes of friction and hatred between whites and Indians. He becomes an almost legendary figure in the middle west, where he tries to block the attempt of Tecumseh to raise all the tribes of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys against the Americans. His adventures range farther afield than that, for he is aboard an American privateer which successfully delays a key part of the British fleet sailing to attack New Orleans. The final scenes of this stirring tale center in the siege of New Orleans, defended by two of Holdfast's comrades, Andrew Jackson and Jean Lafitte. The book is full of vivid adventure and admirable characterizations. It has a wholesome zest and sweep that is rare in historical novels of this generation. I can whole-heartedly recommend this for anyone who likes a first-rate yarn. Its two authors are father and son. The elder should already be well-known to Canadians as the author of a very fine biographical study of Bliss Carman.

Too Much Research

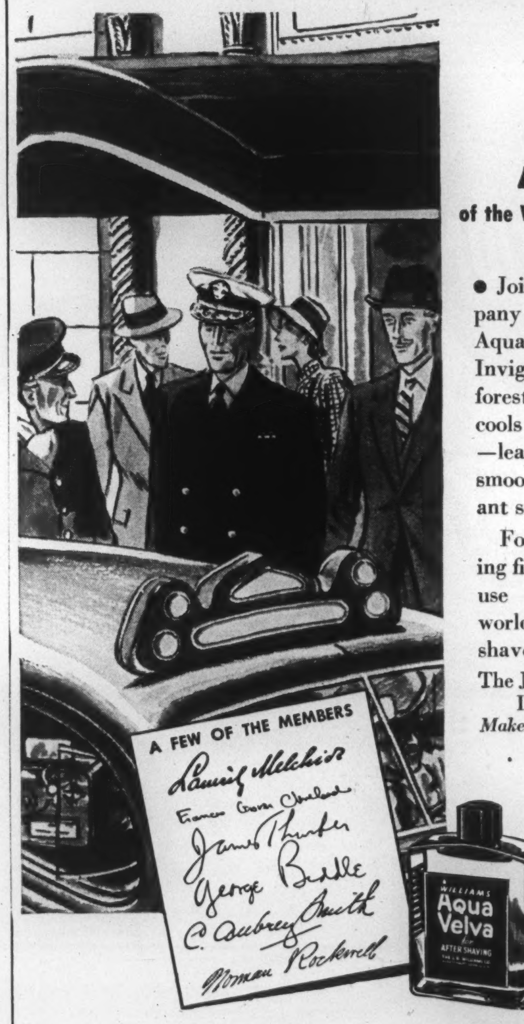
"Toil of the Brave" is not nearly so engrossing as "Holdfast Gaines." It shows evidence of painstaking historical research, which unfortunately all too often gets in the way of the story. The story itself is interesting enough. It is about a young Scottish officer in the Continental army sent to Queen Anne's Town on a secret mission. While there, he falls in love, and his wooing is complicated by the fact that the lady is infatuated by a British spy, whose mission conflicts with that of our hero. In the end, hero wins and marries the girl.

The war of independence in North Carolina was not a particularly heroic business, but rather an affair of jealous rivalries and suspicions and intrigue. Carolinians seemed more distrustful of the other colonies, particularly the northern ones, than they were of the British. There was a dearth of men, money, weapons and enthusiasm. Even those who were not avowed tories hoped for a speedy compromise peace, and personal loyalties and self-interest, abetted by the blunders of an inexpert and amateur bureaucracy, made General Washington's task a grim one. All this confusion and cross-purpose does not make the best background for a story of romantic adventure, for good backgrounds should not be cluttered with conflicting detail. Nevertheless, Mr. Fletcher has many vivid passages of good story-telling. I found his love-interest a bit annoying, though; I think his hero married the wrong girl.

Ask about our Management Service

We will take over, completely or in limited capacity—according to your wishes—the handling of your securities, real estate and mortgages. You retain ownership . . . we act as your financial secretary — carrying out your instructions and making suggestions, if desired. Ask for booklet.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO



BECOME A MEMBER
of the World's Most Distinguished After-Shave Club

● Join the world-wide company of gentlemen who use Aqua Velva after every shave. Invigorating, bracing as a forest breeze, Aqua Velva cools and refreshes your face—leaves it feeling softer and smoother, with a clean, pleasant scent.

For a luxurious, stimulating finish to your daily shave, use Aqua Velva. It's the world's most popular after-shave lotion.

The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Ltd., La Salle, Montreal
Makers of fine shaving preparations for over 100 years.

PERENNIALS

Three illustrations from our catalogue which contains full lists and prices.

Copy free on request.

Head Office:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
Nurseries:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

Sales Stations:
1186 Bay St., Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson
5895 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, Que.

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited
7-21

LONDON LETTER

Derby on Saturday Considered a Violation of British Tradition

By P. O'D.

London.

SPORT is one of the major industries in this country and it is one that certainly does not seem to suffer from absenteeism, either on the part of the workers or the customers. Never do you hear of a strike in that happy business, though now and then of course the hired men do hold out for a larger slice of the huge juicy melon. But they never really down tools. Their hearts are in the work, and the customers are always there in multitudes to cheer them on.

The only trouble with sport in these days of austerity is that it is too popular, too many people engaged in it, and especially far too many people looking on at it, when they ought to be down in the mine or tending a machine in the factory. So now the Government is out to ban sport, except at week-ends when presumably people wouldn't be working anyway.

This decision will be a heavy blow to the business end of sport, already hard hit by the persistent severity of the winter and the various restrictions resulting from it. It had been hoped during the spring—if ever we get such a thing—to make up some of these losses. There was to have been a sporting carnival, a wild carefree orgy of football and boxing, horse-racing and dog-racing, and all the rest of it. But now the stern warning has gone out, or is going—"Saturdays only"! Even the Derby is to be held on a Saturday, instead of the traditional Wednesday, which is almost equivalent to deciding that Christmas Day should be celebrated only on a Saturday.

Most people, except the hardened enthusiasts of sport, will agree that the Government's decision is a sensible one—a brave one, too, for it is bound to be extremely unpopular. There does not seem to be much use in exhorting people to put in their full time at their work, while allowing them every temptation to remain away from it.

The theory is of course that if a man has nothing more attractive to do, he is likely to turn up at his job. Unfortunately, it doesn't always work out that way. Strict Sabbatarians have a similar idea about Sunday entertainment, the idea that if there is nothing else to do people will go to church—only they don't. It is to be hoped that the Government will have better luck.

Downfall of the Church

Once upon a time the Church used to be regarded as a very pleasant and comfortable career, eminently suitable for younger sons with no better prospects of advancement—especially if there were family "livings" to pop them into. Notice the word "living". It is full of non-spiritual significance.

Those were the days of the sporting parsons and the large rectories full of children and servants. But even in those times there were poor parsons overworked, underpaid, and most uncomfortably lodged. Now it is the general rule. The parson may still live in the big vicarage or rectory, or a corner of it, but with hardly any fuel, with no servants, without the money to pay them if he could get them, and in a general condition of anxiety and discomfort that would appal a mediaeval hermit. The hermit had at least no social position to maintain and no family to bring up.

The cheap money policy of the Government has reduced Church revenues very greatly, for large amounts of Church funds have been invested in Local Loans, now down from three per cent to two and a half, and in railway stocks which will also pay a lower interest. Recently, addressing the Church Assembly, the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of this "fresh and grave deterioration". He said that "what was before tolerable has become intolerable."

It is estimated that about £3,000,000 a year of extra revenue must be raised, and the only way to raise it is from the contributions of Church members. The trouble is that people have got into the habit of thinking of the Church as so richly endowed by the pious generosity of former generations that they themselves are not expected to make more than token contributions. They will have to change their minds—that is, if they want the Church to go on functioning. After all, it is only what the members of other churches have to do, and are doing.

A Good Canadian Custom

When is a man a "Mr." and when is he an "Esq."? Canadians and Americans generally solve the problem by calling every man "Mr.", but in this land of ancient custom and privilege so simple a solution is not always possible—not even in these days of Socialist equality. There are still the people who are offended if you don't call them "Esq.", and the people who might be offended if you did, feeling perhaps that you were being ironical about it, and in between there are the people who would be surprised and pleased to get it, but who hardly ever do.

Are there any rules? Actually there seem to be, though no two authorities are agreed about them, and practically no one abides by them. The point is that "esquire" is not merely another name for "gentleman", but is a social rank one step higher up in the order of precedence—there still are people who worry about such things.

Younger sons of peers and their eldest sons are "Esq.'s.". So are the eldest sons of knights, and persons bearing arms (no, not gunmen, my dear!), and barristers, and mayors while in office, and generally anyone holding a superior office under the Crown. Even Communist M.P.'s are "Esq.'s"—whether they like it or not.

As for the debatable margin, you can use your own judgment. When in doubt, call a man "Esq." by all means, especially if you want him to do something for you—also if you are English. You are expected to know. If you are a Canadian, you probably go on calling everyone "Mr.". It is an old Canadian custom and a good one.

THE STEEL WORKER

THE NICKEL WORKER

depend on each other

Charging one of the grinding mills with steel rods in the Nickel plant at Copper Cliff.

IN ONE YEAR more than 10,000 tons of steel rods were worn out in grinding the hard, abrasive ore from the Canadian Nickel mines. More than 13,000 tons of structural steel were used for repair work. The Canadian Nickel industry also used 1000 tons of steel pipe, 5000 tons of iron and steel castings, 775 tons of roll shells and 150 tons of welding rods.

And in the massive equipment used in steel production, Nickel is used to give strength and toughness to metal parts, and to give them the ability to stand up under intense heat. About six tons of Nickel, for instance, went into the rolls, gears, shafts and other parts of the plate mill illustrated here.

So the Canadian Nickel worker produces Nickel for the steel industry; the steel worker produces the steel the Canadian Nickel industry must have. Each and every industry in this country creates employment in other industries. *No matter how we earn a living, we are all one family, each depending on the others.*

INCO

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

CANADIAN NICKEL

Pressing on with the development of Canada's Nickel Resources

Four-high reversing plate mill in a Canadian steel plant.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET W., TORONTO

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Ballet Is Becoming One of Britain's Important Exports

By BERNARD WICKSTEED

London.

LET us spend a few moments looking into the question of ballet, for there is a boom in ballet just now. More people are going to see it than ever before in the history of Britain. If you live in London you have the choice of four companies and in the provinces there are at least three more. Between them they get an audience of 10,000 every night, or 60,000 a week. That's quite a lot of people. It's a pretty good football match that draws 60,000.

Some people go to the ballet three or four times a week. They are called balletomanes and they have a language and literature of their own. In pre-revolutionary Russia balletomania was an occupational disease among high-ranking generals. A group of them clubbed together once to buy a ballerina's slippers, which they cooked and ate at a banquet. Another general had the complaint so badly that he refused to eat off any plate that didn't have a ballet dancer painted on it.

You don't think anything like that could happen here? Well, go round to the stage door of the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden after a ballet and look at the British bobby-sox girls waiting for autographs. Theatre people say they're a worse pest than the stage-door Johnny of the 'nineties. The same girl will demand the same dancer's autograph six nights a week and twice on Saturdays. What do they do with all these signatures? They sell them. I don't know the current market price of Robert Helpmann's autograph, but in the right market it would fetch more than a Bernard Shaw.

Then there was the girl in the queue outside the Adelphi box office. She was waiting to get tickets for the International Ballet, and as she looked intelligent I spoke to her and asked why she went to ballet.

"Why do I go?" she said. "Oh, I couldn't live without ballet."

How long has all this been going on? Well, the ballet boom in England really began in 1933, when a Russian ballet went to the old Alhambra for a three week's season in July, and stayed until November. Before that time ballet had been considered rather highbrow.

One of the principal dancers at that Alhambra ballet was a girl of 15 called Irina Baranova. She reminded every mother in the audience of her own daughter. If Baranova could be an international star at 15 why not the daughter? So the boom spread from the box office to the dancing school. Today 18,000 British children take annual examinations in ballet dancing set by the Royal Academy of Dancing. Many of them are only five years old when they start. For some reason a higher proportion come from the Midlands than from anywhere else in Britain. There seems to be a tradition of dancing there, just as there is of singing in Wales.

At the age of nine children can begin taking special examinations designed for those who think they are going to be professional ballet dancers. An average of 1,000 children a year have this delusion — at least their mothers have. That's one of the odd things about embryo ballet dancers. Observers have noted that although all of them appear to have mothers, there's no evidence that any of them have fathers.

Not For Big Girls

Not more than a few dozen of these would-be professionals have the faintest chance of ever getting a job in ballet. The rest get married, take up teaching, or go on the stage. Many fall out because they grow too big. Ballet dancers must be below average size or they will look huge on the stage. Five-foot six is the limit.

What happens to the few who make the grade? They get paid very much less than dancers in musical comedy or the films. But they do have certain other advantages, for they work all the year round and have no agent's fees to pay. They are given a new pair of shoes every eight to twelve performances, but this is not enough and they have to buy three or four extra pairs a month at $1.20 a pair. Tights cost another $12 or $14 and there's make-up on top of that.

I went to see Mr. Arnold Haskell to ask about this. Mr. Haskell writes books about ballet—and if you've read any of them you'll know where I've been getting so many of my facts.

He said that big money goes hand in hand with the system of building up stars and wasn't encouraged in British ballet. He said: "Ballet is a composite art in which dancing, music, drama and painting are equal partners. The ballet as a whole is the thing, and a good company is more important than a solitary individual." A good balletomane, he said, does not groan when the principal dancer cannot appear. He's glad of the opportunity of seeing what someone else can do in the part. The Americans have brought the star mentality to ballet, and in his opinion this is killing it over there. Mr. Haskell is one of those who believe this is one of the reasons that British ballet is already becoming an important export.

The Ballet Foot

Well, Mr. Haskell ought to know what he's talking about. He has been studying ballet so long that, like other experts, he can tell a dancer on sight, just by looking at her feet. Sometimes he spots one opposite him in a bus and says to himself: "Hullo, there's a ballet girl." This question of ballet foot is one that has caused much concern in dancing circles. Until recently hundreds of little girls had their feet permanently ruined because their teachers made them dance on their toes when they were too young. It is now known that no girl should dance on her toes till she's nine or ten. And even then she should do it by easy stages and under the care of an expert.

So much for the set-up of ballet. Now, to be more personal: What do you think about it? I have been asking people that question. First of all for the people who don't like it. Most of them seem to be men, and here are some of their reasons:

"It's too effeminate." "I can't understand it." "I prefer my music straight, without being distracted by dancers." "I'd rather have Nervo and Knox. You can at least laugh at them."

And those in favor said: "I forget my 200 pounds and feel I'm dancing on air myself." "Ballet is just the right length and you don't have to concentrate too long." "Ballet is the only entertainment today that preserves the old illusion of the theatre. Everything else has become too realistic." Finally, there's a Harley Street specialist I know of who goes every night that he can because, after dealing with patients all day, he finds it so restful to look at healthy young people moving about gracefully.

And that, I may say, is very much like the reason I go myself. I don't understand half of it, but in these days of difficulty it is such a relief to sit back and watch people doing something they really know how to do.

The simplicity of the gently rounded surfaces of this four-piece silver tea service, by British craftsmen, is accented only by slightly curved fluted bases. Designed and made in England by Wakely & Wheeler.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES—TWEEDS—SWEATERS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO CANADA

MIDWAY 4969

In Coronation Gown

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB WEDS

Just-wed! Margaret Mundell Aird to Richard Bertram Howard of Toronto. Woodbury-deb Margaret glorifies white satin gown her grandmother wore at George VI coronation. To glorify her brunette-satin skin, it's *mild* Woodbury Facial Soap . . . true beauty soap!

New Mr. and Mrs. cut cake at reception given at Nonekiln Farm, near Maple, Ontario. Lucky Richard . . . he's found his *own*. And she's so very smooth, so very Woodbury!

Woodbury Facial Soap
Woodbury
10¢

FOR THE SKIN YOU LOVE TO TOUCH

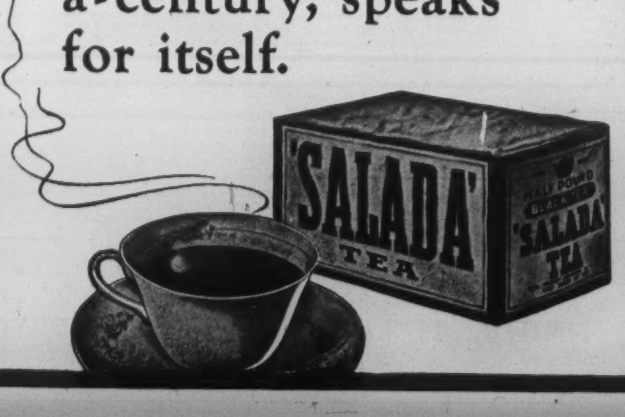
"Heavenly mild!" says Margaret of Woodbury Facial Soap. Yes, it's made with a rich *beauty-cream* ingredient for *extra-mildness*. Creamy lather! Makes your skin look dreamy!

Dating pretty!—her Woodbury Facial Cocktail. "Apply sm-oo-th Woodbury lather . . . rinse warm to cool. Results are keen . . . skin sparkles!"

Honeymooning—Richard and his bonny bride! He plans to teach her golf—no coaching needed on her "fair-way" to beauty. Woodbury Facial Cocktails—every day, before every date! Just right for *your* sensitive skin.

(Made in Canada)

Quality
counts most—
the steady growth
of 'Salada' sales in
Canada over half-
a-century, speaks
for itself.



The Case of the Plaster Cupid and One Small Golden Arrow

By DOROTHY B. KEENE

YOUNG Dan Cupid was annoyed.

Not only was his dignity damaged, but his feet were getting wet.

Darn people and their problems! Just because he'd been idiotic enough to slip into the plaster replica of himself the girl was making—well, that was no reason for her to add this crowning indignity to his love-aiding failure.

Thrust into a brown paper shopping bag with three grapefruit, indeed! And now the girl had placed the shopping bag at her feet in the cross-town bus. In a puddle of water!

Yes, Dan was very annoyed.

Something would have to be done. He'd been much too long on her case. There was a lot of unfinished business on his agenda.

How long ago was it? All of four months since her name had appeared on his next-to-shoot arrow.

He'd thought some discerning male human would immediately get the connection between love and the slim young sculptress. He hadn't bargained for such a long term imprisonment.

A raindrop skittered along the edge of the girl's green raincoat and dropped with a dull plop on Dan's head.

He winced.

Did she think he had no feeling?

But of course, she thought him what he seemed to be, a plaster statue of Cupid, god of Love.

He wriggled the top of his head free from the enveloping tissue paper. Ah! that was better! At least he could amuse himself during his damp uncomfortable ride by watching the funny humans seated in a solemn row along the bus.

The girl swayed in her seat. The bag against her knee moved. Cupid tilted to a more acute angle.

Now, he could look up, away up, into her face.

She had become one of his favorite people, even if she was a problem. He liked the moss-green flecks in her clear eyes . . . the intriguing lift of hair from her temples.

Cupid kicked resentfully at the inanimate grapefruit beneath him. They rolled, and only the tip of his bow, caught in the top of the bag, saved him from submerging in the brown paper depths.

Whew! That was close!

He returned to his problem girl. Why was she so hard to start along the path that led to Lohengrin and orange-blossoms? She had everything. Warmth, charm, intelligence, but not too much, a mouth that rivalled his own sweet bow.

Yet, even after several attempts, Dan Cupid hadn't found a matchmate for her.

Off To Bolivia

He considered the list, as the bus rattled and bumped along. That lad at Art School, she'd been faintly interested in him . . . but he'd gone off to Bolivia, painting murals. The young interne who had dressed the cut when her sculptor's chisel slipped . . . a childhood-sweetheart-turned-fiancee eliminated him. And this very afternoon. The Art Dealer. Cupid shuddered. Definitely not the Art Dealer.

Dan wriggled a plaster toe. It was getting wet. Didn't the girl realize that the bottom of the shopping bag was sodden?

He scanned the frieze of male faces strung along the opposite row of bus seats. The sailor? Nice, but too young. The elderly man? Probably celebrated his silver wedding day years ago. The somewhat rotund, brief-case carrier? Not exactly her type.

Wait a minute! What about the Brown Tweed job!

Dan Cupid took a second look, liked what he saw. Square chin, firm mouth, quirked at the corners, a glint in the eye . . .

The spirit within the little god stirred hopefully. Could be . . . could very well be.

Deftly he fitted a tiny arrow into his bow. No harm in being prepared.

The girl signalled for her stop, reached down and slipped the shopping bag over her arm.

Have to work quickly, Dan thought. We're nearly home.

She started down the bus, umbrella partly unfurled for a dash across the rainy pavement. Now she was directly in front of Brown Tweeds. Another moment and she would be at the exit door.

Brown Tweeds

Cupid jammed a rigid foot down on the grapefruit beneath him. It bulged against the bottom of the wet paper bag. Another determined push, and out it shucked like a pea from a pod, bounded off Brown Tweed's knee, and rolled merrily away.

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" The girl's face was rosy with embarrassment.

"Look out, here comes another!" Brown Tweeds made a deft left-hand field.

The bag sagged. Dan felt himself slipping through.

Here I go, he murmured, and described a neat parabola out of the bottom of the bag.

Human hands grabbed, but he eluded them. Man's hand grasped Girl's hand. They clung for a moment like a Victorian valentine. But that electric instant was enough for Cupid.

In mid-air he drew his arrow back and let fly, straight into a brown tweed vest, about mid-way and a little to the left.

Then he crashed.

In a flash Dan was out of his plaster shell, and dusting white powder from his cramped wings.

"Oh, my poor Cupid!" The girl's voice was shaken between laughter and tears.

"May I help you?" Brown Tweeds was already retrieving plaster pieces.

Good man, Cupid nodded approvingly. Just the type to take over competently.

The two humans scrambled the grapefruit and Cupid's erstwhile plaster habitation into a lumpy bundle. The man tucked it under his arm and headed for the exit as the bus shuddered to a stop.

"Oh, I can't take you out of your way," she protested.

What's the matter with the girl! Cupid thought irritably. Can't she give me a little cooperation?

"Not out of my way at all," the male human was quite firm about it. "This is my stop too."

Closed Case

They got off the bus together, Cupid hovering alongside.

"My shop is over there. If you can wait a moment I'll have your parcel rewrapped."

Brown Tweeds indicated a discreetly lettered "Antiques and First Editions" over a modest shop front.

The girl hesitated.

Cupid held his breath. Was she going to ruin his work?

"Thank you. It is a bit unwieldy." Dan Cupid watched as they went along the rain-needled sidewalk. Almost he could hear Lohengrin . . . catch the subtle scent of orange-blossoms. He sighed with relief, and nicked a tiny notch in his golden bow. That finished the case of the problem sculptress.

Now, what was his next assignment. He drew another arrow from the quiver across his chubby shoulder. The name inscribed on it made his eyes widen incredulously.

Zeus! Not again!

That's the seventh . . . no eighth arrow I've wasted on that playboy! Dan Cupid sighed. His heart must be made of asbestos!

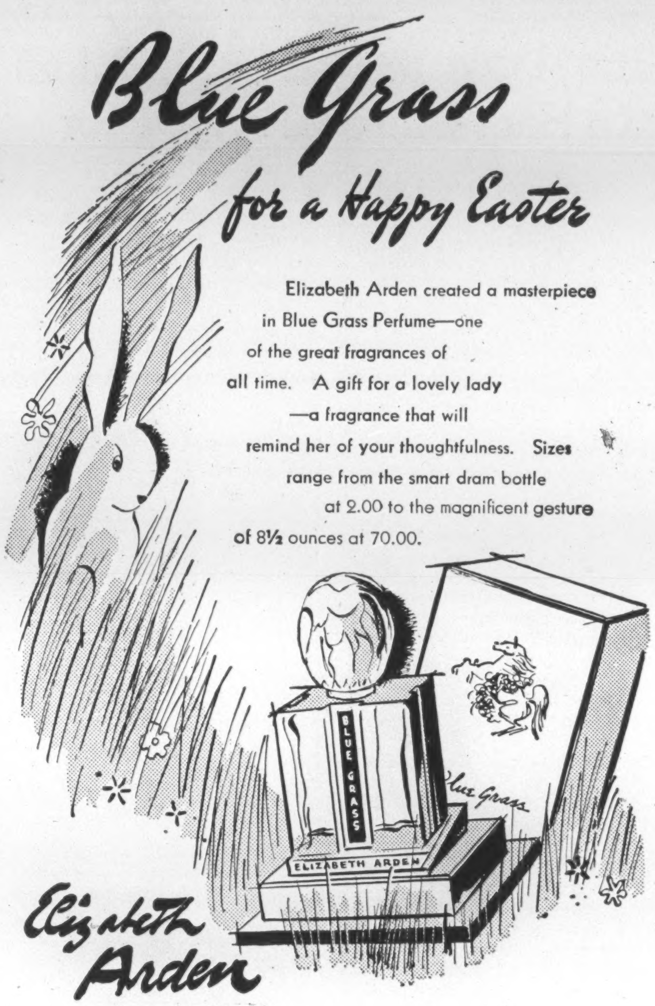
MOULTON COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED 1888, TORONTO
Residential and Day School for Girls

Grade 1 to University Entrance
Music • Art • Crafts • Sports
88 BLOOR ST. EAST, NEAR YONGE
For Illustrated brochure
Write or telephone The Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

Beautiful Breakfront made in solid mahogany or walnut. Size and design may be changed to specifications.

Carefully constructed and beautifully finished — another superb creation by the mastercraftsmen of Lionel Rawlinson.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 Yonge Street, Toronto
Est. 1883



Elizabeth Arden created a masterpiece in Blue Grass Perfume—one of the great fragrances of all time. A gift for a lovely lady —a fragrance that will remind her of your thoughtfulness. Sizes range from the smart dram bottle at 2.00 to the magnificent gesture of 8½ ounces at 70.00.

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

4018

JAEGER
JAEGER HOUSE • LONDON
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

- INDIVIDUAL COATS AND SUITS FOR SPRING HAVE ARRIVED FROM JAEGER-LONDON.
- ALL THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR FINE QUALITY WOOLLENS AND CLASSIC TAILORING ARE INVITED TO SEE THEM . . .

JAEGER HOUSE — 110 YONGE STREET

CONCERNING FOOD

Easter Eggs in Rainbow Colors and a Ham with a Clove Decor

By JANET MARCH

IT would be nice to live in a climate where the weatherman could promise you a warm Easter. In these parts of the world you still have to have your snow boots and your ear muffs handy in case that gay little hat with the flower garden on the top, and the new open-toed shoes are unsuitable in which to face a possible new example of the potency of sun spots. Just at present the sun's acne seems to have improved and if you have time and a pair of rubber boots you can have a perfectly lovely afternoon constructing water courses through the ice, and pretending it is necessary work, and not an afternoon of play, just as enjoyable as when you were ten. Do you know that feeling of pleasure as you undam the pool at the top and let the water flow down your artificial stream? I doubt that the boys at Boulder Dam had any more fun.

As for food at Easter, whether it snows or shines you can have your hard boiled eggs and ham—granted that you have the coupons. The custom of giving dyed hard boiled eggs at Easter is quite an old one and was followed in England when they had any eggs to dye, and in many parts of Europe. Not only are the eggs dyed but the ambitious manage to print scenes and messages on them. The only sensible thing to do if you get many of these given to you is to have a large dish of curried eggs quite quickly after Easter, as modern nutritionists prefer their eggs refrigerated, not lying around the house dyed bright yellow.

Hot Cross Buns

As for hot cross buns, which we have all been eating under the impression that there was some sort of Christian ceremony connected with them, Mr. Chambers in his "Book of Days" explodes this idea. "Our hot cross buns at Easter are only the cakes which the pagan Saxons ate in honor of the Goddess Eastre, and from which the Christian clergy, who were unable to prevent people from eating, sought to expel the paganism by marking them with a cross."

The morning paper the other day carried a sad tale about the Tichbourne curse. If the family does not collect sufficient wheat to give the traditional dole to the tenants they will be unable to dodge the curse, which says that no male heirs will be born. The present Tichbournes have only two daughters, so it looks rather grim for them. Perhaps something has happened to the Biddenden cakes too. This is an endowment in Biddenden, Kent, which was used for a distribution to the poor of the parish of cakes on Easter Sunday. The income to do this came from twenty acres called the "Bread and Cheese Lands". As both of these foods are at present rationed in Great Britain goodness knows what will happen in Biddenden this April 6.

It is generally thought to be a fine thing to have ham on Easter, and if you have been economical with your meat coupons and have a nice butcher perhaps you can manage this. It is always alarming to find how many coupons a quite moderate ham takes, and also how rapidly it vanishes when served hot with a nice crunchy crust bristling with cloves. Most of the hams these days come in heavy cellophane on which is printed directions for cooking. Some of them are pre-cooked and some not. If you buy half a piece just be sure you get the half with the directions on it, or else take a look at them in the shop and copy down what is said.

Baked Ham

½ ham, about 6 pounds
1 tablespoon of whole cloves
1 stick of cinnamon
½ onion chopped
1 cupful of vinegar
1 cupful of brown sugar
4 teaspoons of dry mustard

Wash the ham, unless it is one of those carefully wrapped up ones which have already been cooked. Put it into a kettle of boiling water to which have been added a few of the cloves, the stick of cinnamon, the onion, and the vinegar. Simmer gently for about three hours, just barely keeping the water bubbling. Let the ham cool in the water in which it has cooked and then take it out and skin it. Stick the cloves into the fat next, because if you do this first, it seems to hold the paste on better. Make a paste with the brown sugar and a very little vinegar. It is always surprising what a small amount of vinegar wets a quite large amount of sugar sufficiently. Spread this on the ham, brown in the oven and serve.

If you have any left over you can make a good supper dish with some mushrooms this way—

Mushrooms And Ham

2 cups of cooked cut up ham
1/3 pound of fresh mushrooms
2 tablespoons of fat
2 cups of milk
½ teaspoon of salt
Pepper
3 tablespoons of flour
3 tablespoons of fat

Sauté the mushrooms cut up, in the two tablespoons of fat until they are tender. Melt the three tablespoons of fat and stir in the flour. Add the salt and pepper and the milk and stir till the white sauce thickens. Then add the cooked ham and either serve at once on toast, or put in a baking dish and sprinkle with a little grated cheese and brown in the oven.

• •

MOTTO FOR A COCKTAIL LOUNGE

(From the Nursery Rhyme)

HEARTS, like doors, will ope with ease
To very, very little keys;
And don't forget that these are two:
"Do you like whiskey?" and "I do."

J.E.P.

PRESENTING
Stradivari
Stradivari
THIRD DIMENSION BEAUTY IN
WALLACE STERLING

RHYTHMIC BEAUTY IN PRECIOUS STERLING

Confident of its appeal, Wallace introduces STRADIVARI to Canadian women of taste and discrimination. Here is the ultimate in modern silver crafting. Exquisite from every point of view, STRADIVARI expresses in precious sterling the matchless artistry of Antonio Stradivari, Master Craftsman of the 18th Century.

In STRADIVARI you will recognize the perfection of detail in the full-fashioned acanthus leaf flowing over the tip . . . in the delicate scrolls, highlighted by undercutting shadows.

STRADIVARI brings you the enchanting hand-wrought quality of Third Dimension Beauty, exclusively Wallace — a joy to behold, a treasure to possess.

A Stradivarius, made in 1698, played by Elie Spivak of Toronto, distinguished Concert Violinist.

WALLACE SILVERSMITHS, TORONTO, CANADA

Private and Public Life of That Lordly Crustacean, the Lobster

By JOSEPHINE H. LEGH

NATURE turned a neat trick in symbolism when she traced the irregular Nova Scotian coastline in the shape of a gargantuan lobster. Aside from being an extremely important industry, the taste of the delicately flavored meat of the true lobster, found also in northern United States and some European waters, as distinguished from the sea crawfish or langouste, is remembered with longing by visitors and nostalgic Nova Scotians the world over.

Lobster, No. 1 shellfish in popularity, and always found on the high-priced side of a menu, is decidedly a luxury and by no means cheap, even when purchased on the wharves before starting on the journey to market and through the hands of various middlemen. One must live by the ocean to understand this, and see at first hand expensive materials, patiently fashioned by long hours of arduous work, into the necessary equipment to meet the discouraging hardships of the brief fishing season. After one of the terrific gales which lash the bleak shores of Nova Scotia the beaches are strewn with skeins of tangled rope, heavy traps are smashed to kindling, and the colorful wooden buoys lost to salvage amid sand dunes and rocks.

Trapping The Lobster

The modern fleet of sleek streamlined motor boats which operate with little loss of time and minimum of danger, make the lobster season less hazardous than in the old days, when small dories rowed by hand battled with mountainous seas and bitter "Nor'east" winds. It is still no game for pantie waists, strong muscles are required to handle the awkward weighted traps, crates, or pots as they are variously called.

A five inch model of a crate adorning the mantel in the studio of a well known marine photographer, attracted the interest of an inland visitor who naively inquired if it was a mouse trap. An understandable mistake; these oversized mouse traps are made from laths built round bow shaped ends, which hold tarred net, the knitting of which, from strong cord with a large wooden needle, provides homework for the fisherman during many a winter evening.

Attracted by the overpowering odor of fish bait the lobster enters the conical opening to find himself in a dilemma from which there is no escape. Viciously thrashing claws and tail give evidence of the lobster's fury when the trap is hauled to the surface. Battles rage wherein claws are torn off and, this lessening the value of the catch, as they are sorted for market the fisherman deftly slips a small wooden peg into the joint rendering the claw useless. With one huge claw to seize, and the other to squeeze his prey the lobster is a formidable enemy. He is also capable of neatly amputating his own claw when in danger and growing another at leisure.

William Beebe describes a lobster of unusual size living on a reef wall which he passed en route to his deep sea explorations. Her antennae protruded from the windows of her hiding place and as he passed he would tweak her horns, whereupon "she withdrew in insulted haste."

The private life of the lobster is usually a mystery to townsfolk. Meeting this highly individualistic shellfish only in a royal coat of bright red at a restaurant table one might be surprised at the greenish black livery in daily use. This shell which turns scarlet when cooked does not expand with the lobster's growth but is discarded periodically leaving him, during the two to three month growing period extremely vulnerable to attack. The tiny inch long lobsters are also a temptation to their cannibalistic relatives. The full grown lobster, who frequently attains the length of three feet, can move about easily on spindly, elegant legs but also has the ability to dart backward at lightning speed when frightened.

In many parts of Nova Scotia salt water pounds are maintained in order to obtain lobster during the closed season. It is possible in some instances to choose your live lobster from a tank, to be served with no loss of time for dinner. Not for the tender-hearted this Alice and the oyster method, far better not to meet socially the victim of one's gastronomic desires.

Nova Scotians, who have been cooking seafoods for generations, are not inclined to fool around with recipes that demand condiments or additions such as sherry, cheese, mushrooms, and so on. The true Bluenose cook concentrates expertly upon flavor, the rule of thumb allowing a bit of improvization to complete the excellence of the dish. Butter and cream are prime necessities, a soupçon of mustard, a dash of vinegar, but the timing and mixing is the secret.

Part of the perfection of the finished product lies in the fact that the seafood itself is strictly fresh. While meat and game improve with slight aging any form of fish rapidly deteriorates, so with a lobster not twenty-four hours away from its native habitat we have the basis for a hot lobster sandwich, a standby and favorite recipe in many seaside homes and tearooms.

Hot Lobster Sandwich

Cut up about a quart of freshly boiled lobster meat into inch squares. Simmer (do not boil) for about five minutes in a saucepan with three tablespoons of butter. Add half a cup of vinegar, half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a dash of pepper, bring up to a boil and quickly add one cup of heavy cream. Serve immediately on slices of hot buttered toast. The action of boiling vinegar upon the cream, which should be very fresh, will make a rich pink sauce.

Thickenings such as flour or cornstarch are frowned upon by Maritime experts, therefore lobster stew is simply prepared by sautéing lobster in butter thoroughly to bring out the flavor, adding cream and milk in equal quantities and serving, as always, piping hot. A lobster sauce can do for the appearance of an anaemic boiled cod what a mink coat could for most of us. The combination of cod and lobster is worth trying, as a small lobster will stretch the dinner making it both substantial and festive.

Lobster Sauce For Boiled Cod

Boil lobster, remove from shell, rub coral through a sieve, mix with an equal amount of butter. For a pint of sauce use one tablespoon each of flour and butter stirred smooth and half a pint of milk. Add to sauce the lobster cut in small pieces.

Steaming in a few inches of boiling water in a tightly covered pot to obtain tender meat, is the method used by many cooks. Boiling in sea water instead of fresh gives an excellent flavor. The lobster is seized by the back and plunged head first into the boiling water which kills it instantly. Allow 15 to 20 minutes for large ones. The most humane way when broiling is to kill the lobster first by inserting a sharp knife between body and tail shells at back, severing the spinal cord.

Broiled Lobster

After killing the lobster, split it lengthwise and remove stomach and intestinal vein. Crack the large claws and lay flat as possible, shell side down, on the broiling pan. Preheat oven for about 10 minutes. Brush the meat with melted butter and season with salt and pepper. Be sure to leave in the green fat which is the liver and the coral roe found in the female, this adds greatly to flavor. Broil from 20 to 25 minutes or until a delicate brown, turn and broil 10 minutes longer. Be careful not to overcook and toughen the meat. Serve very hot with melted butter and drippings from broiler.

Little hot baking powder biscuits and a mixed green salad, plus a cocoanut custard pie, will enhance this delectable meal.

SLEEP

KIND sleep as now I weary seek to rest
Hold me, I pray you, closely to your breast.
Let me no longer dwell upon the past
But know the joy of happy dreams at last.
Then when you note a hooded figure near
Regard it not with diffidence or fear
But in its outstretched arms me gently lay
What you place there will be but lifeless clay,
My spirit will be winging in glad flight
Onward and upward to the realms of light,
Leaving behind earth's toil and tears and strife
To be a conscious part of the Eternal Life.

FLORENCE STEINER.

ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma college
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal—
Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 10th

The world's finest coffees are grown under shade!
In cool, dewy shade—under an awning of taller trees that screen out scorching rays of the fierce tropical sun—fine coffee beans slowly store up the rich "shade-grown" flavor that Canada loves in Chase & Sanborn Coffee.
Try it today!
Also available in the economical paper bag.
You get "Shade-Grown" flavor in Chase & Sanborn Coffee

CHASE & SANBORN
VACUUM PACKED
SEAL BRAND
COFFEE

BY APPOINTMENT PERFUMERS TO H.M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY LONDON
Prelude to Perfection
Yardley English Complexion Powder (Perfumed with "Bond Street") $1.00
"Bond Street" Perfume $2.50 to $7.50
You sense it instantly! Yardley's "Bond Street" adds a regal glory to your charming self. It is prelude to a perfection that lifts you head-high into attention's spotlight . . . faintly too, "Bond Street" breathes through the most exquisite powder you have ever used—the English Complexion Powder by Yardley.
"BOND STREET" BY Yardley OF LONDON
The Yardley "Bond Street" Series also includes Toilet Water and Bath Dusting Powder

THE OTHER PAGE

The Marvels of Science

By DAVID BROCK

WHEN I turn to 1630 (kilocycles, is it?) on my radio dial, I can hear the little ships talking to each other—the tugs and fisherman in the coastal waters near Vancouver. Their radio telephones are often very useful to them in picking up tows, locating schools of fish, giving and receiving weather reports, and putting an end to loneliness, though this usefulness depends entirely on a speaker's use of articulate speech, a commodity that some fishermen and tugboat skippers would scorn to employ. Sometimes you can hear the owner of a fleet of tugs having a conference with all his skippers at once, and the information he gets is something like this:

Owner: Hullo, Charlie, what's it like up there?

Charlie: Vell, it's pretty bad. But it's O.K., you know. Not bad.

Owner: What's it like down there, Ole?

Ole: Getting pretty thick. But I t'ink it's getting clearer.

Owner: Hello, Bill, can you hear me?

Bill: No.

Owner: Well, you heard that all right, didn't you, Bill?

Bill: No, I didn't. Not a damn word.

Owner: O.K., Bill, remember you're on the air.

Bill: No, I'm not. I can't hear you.

Owner: Yeah, but other people can hear *you*.

Bill: I bet they can't. This ——— ——— ——— set ain't gassing up good.

Owner: Listen, Bill, you and I can hear O.K. Where are you now?

Bill: How the hell should I know? It's thicker than cotton wool.

Owner: Fog pretty bad, eh?

Bill: Oh, it's O.K.

Owner: Well, I'll call you boys tomorrow night, same time. Don't try coming up the Fraser tonight, Bill.

Bill: I'm in the Fraser now . . . just off Steveston, I guess.

Owner: I thought you said you didn't know where you were?

Bill: I don't. Who could? And I can't hear you.

Of course the owner, knowing Charlie and Ole and Bill better than I do, may be able to dig more definite information than I can out of such statements. I hope so. When Ernie was talking to Al the other night, Ernie's boss certainly knew Ernie didn't like the fog, and was probably glad of this knowledge while deploring the fact. Ernie kept saying "I don't like it, Al. It's no good, Al. I don't like it, Al. No, I don't like it, Al." Long pause, and then "Hey, I don't *like* it, Al." Of course, it is just *nobody* likes it, in which case Ernie's not liking it loses some of its significance. But Ernie made himself plain, an art that is lost to some of his chums.

Well, in spite of my objections, the radio telephone must be useful enough, and a great blessing all round. But when I twiddle the dial to some other supply of kilocycles (I forget how many) and pick up the ship-to-shore telephone I once more become a skeptic, and with far more reason. I refer to the modern mariner's greatest blessing, his power to give his wife a buzz and check up on her.

In the bad old days, a fisherman or tugboat skipper was away from home for days at a time, completely out of touch with his wife. When he got home, there was mutual rejoicing (usually), and a tender exchange of the latest news, and each accepted the other's statements at par, or something very like par, since there was little evidence either way. And if either *insisted* on a fight, they were both there in the same room ready for anything, and all the time in the world at their disposal, both for the fight and for the reconciliation.

The radio has changed all that. A fisherman can now phone his wife at any time from anywhere—at a certain price—I believe he pays $1.50 for three minutes if he is within a hundred miles, or something like that. This price, while fairly reasonable, is something to be remembered, and therefore it is likely that he phones most often when he has been drinking, and this in itself gets him off to a bad start and makes him suspicious. Any night in the week you can hear fishermen swearing and wives crying through your loud-speakers:

Male Voice: I called last night and no answer.

Female Voice: I was over at Jean's for a minute.

M.V.: O.K.? I can phone Jean and check on that. But I called again, still no answer.

F.V.: I guess I was having a bath. I don't know. Maybe asleep.

M.V.: That's a good one. You don't know!

F.V.: (loud sob)

M.V.: (loud swearing)

Operator: Remember, sir, you are on the air.

F.V.: You keep out of this. you ——.

Operator: Madam, madam, I shall have to disconnect you.

You can't tell me there is any candle burning in the window for the sailor after that. Or any rousing homecoming. Or any mere dollar-and-a-half on the phone bill. Divorces, too, are expensive. So is anger. So is inability to concentrate any more on fishing or towing. So is the necessity for going on a second drunk by way of revenge. So are stomach ulcers, frayed nerves, court orders for maintenance, and repairs to a radio set kicked by heavy sea-boots.

No, if that is one of the blessings of science, just leave me outside with the heretics, thank you for nothing. The radio is a marvel all right, but the human mind is much more wonderful and I'll take mine straight for the time being. By itself I can often predict it, but once you go mixing radios and things with it, I can predict only trouble and astonishment. As my father was fond of saying, "The great thing about surprises is that it is always the wrong person who gets surprised," and of nothing is this truer than of pleasant little calls by the grace of science. If you ask me to be thankful for anything, I am willing to be thankful that the fisherman and his wife and I have not got television, as yet; he can't make frightful faces at her, with me as witness; she can't see the bottle beside him; he can't ask her to flash the instrument under the bed or into the wardrobe — and hooray for all that, I'll say it as loudly as anybody.

Every time I hear of these doleful surprise-calls, I am vaguely reminded of something similar that happened long ago, and last night I suddenly realized what it was. When I was a student three thousand miles from home, I resolutely refused to telephone my best girl, but a friend of mine lacked my caution or prudence or foolish timidity and decided to call his fiancée at Christmas. He was very hard up, but he managed to save the sum needed for three minutes of baby-talk. (Phoning cost a lot in those days. I think he needed seven or eight dollars.) When he finally got

The Bride . . .
A STUDY BY VIOLET KEENE

Size approximately 7 x 9", priced three for $25.00; six for $40.00; 12 for $60.00.

Phone TR. 5111 or TR. 1952 For Appointment
PORTRAIT STUDIO — SECOND FLOOR

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

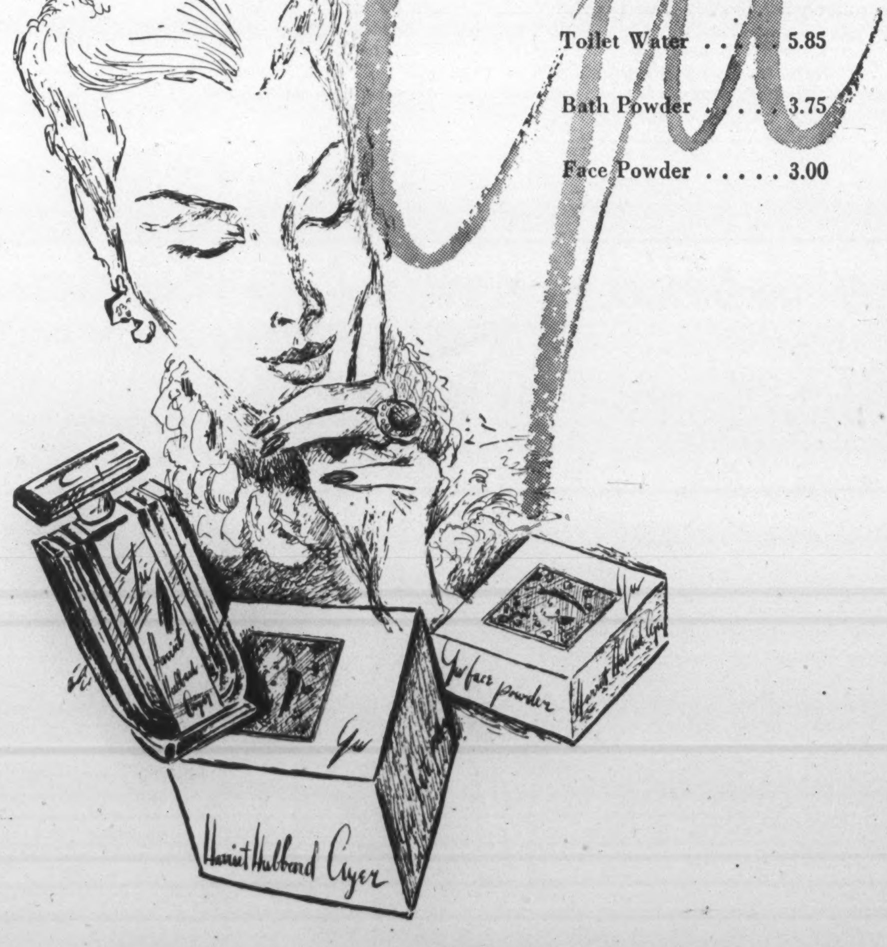
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto

- Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding.

Regarding valuable entrance scholarships apply to
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., PRINCIPAL
3-47

YU—*perfume of enchantment*

YU is the tribute tendered to a beautiful woman by Harriet Hubbard Ayer. Know its power in perfume, its lift in cologne, the faint pulse of it in flattering face powder.



YU
Perfume . 17.50; 5.75; 3.00
Toilet Water 5.85
Bath Powder 3.75
Face Powder 3.00

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

through to the girl at two or three o'clock on Christmas morning, the lovebird stuff suddenly became more like a fight between enraged eagles, and the battle went on over the humming wires for half an hour or more. At the end of it, my friend owed me an enormous sum of money and he was no longer engaged to be married. His Christmas was as bad as any a man could spend. If he had not been an imaginative bloke, it is just possible he might not have provoked the battle through his angry suspicions. He might not even have put the call through in the first place. But being imaginative, he had the sense to curse the young lady only a little. His really horrible and sulphuric and permanent curses were reserved for the shade of the late Alexander Graham Bell.

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST WEST Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

Add Loveliness to your Letters
Lovely sentiments on lovely writing paper . . . CAMEO VELLUM also adds smartness and style
BARBER ELLIS
CAMEO Stationery

The utter rightness of HARRIS TWEED
Where regard is paid to the right clothe for outdoor occasions, HARRIS TWEEL is an inescapable choice. This absolute finality derives from the fine traditions of the Islanders in the Outer Hebrides who weave Harris Tweed by hand.
Look for the Mark on the cloth. Look for the label on the garment.
HARRIS TWEED
Issued by The Harris Tweed Association, Ltd. Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2, England

The Advance of Scholarship

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

IN A small house, furniture is placed where there is standing room for it and the study or the studio is invaded by a crib and then by the little red table and chair. Larry lives surrounded by his father's bookcases and was only mildly startled when one day he found the living room floor covered with slips of paper.

"It's an index," I explained. "Daddy's making the index for his new book." In the parent-education spirit, which, raises so many more problems than it solves, I showed Larry an index and how it worked

"My book hasn't got any index,' he said, turning its final pages.

"A little book like that doesn't need one," I said, one of those absent answers against which parents are rightly warned.

I should not have been surprised to find, when Larry had returned to school after three days at home with a cold, that his time had been seriously employed. His book now had an index which began

Tails	3
Whiskers	3
Tom	3
Kitten	3

and concluded with Moppet 4.

It was several years before he again found time to apply the techniques of scholarship to his own field. His father explained to him the contents and uses of the Dictionary of National Biography which had just been acquired and, for lack of space, installed in the dining room where Larry did his home work. A few weeks later, after Larry's chickenpox, on opening a blank book which I found on the floor, I encountered the first Dictionary of Comic Biography.

It is, so far, only the index of a dictionary. At the top of each page stands a letter and beneath it a roster of names from A, Abbie and Slats; Alley Oop; to W, Wash Tubs; Wild Bill; Wing, The. Under H, Henry stands alone, under I only Invisible Scarlet O'Neil; Ibis the Invincible; Inky and Stinky. C gives wider scope—Captain and the Kids, The; Captain Marvel; Captain Marvel, Jr.; Commando; Captain Kid; Crusaders, The; Colonel Braggart; Cranberry Bogs. No consistent policy has been adopted for while Dr. Voodoo is filed under V, Private Penny and Private Stuff come under P, and though Miss Muffet, Little, appears under M, Little Orphan Annie comes under L. M is a prolific page with Moon Mullins; Mandrake the Magician; Miss Muffet, Little; Mr. and Mrs.; Mickey Mouse; Mut (sic) and Jeff; Mr. E.; Madcap Major, The; Men of the Mounted; Michael Lee; Martin Blake; Mort and Mose; Miki. K has only King of the Royal Mounted and Korn Kobb while S provides Superman; Sooper Dooper; Spike and Mike; Spy Smasher; Secret Agent x-9; Super Sub; Scotty Macdonald; Submarine 7-21; Sergeant Canuck and Secret 7.

I hope, perhaps after another illness, for a fuller development of these biographies. Or perhaps the next step will be an encyclopedia. One cannot predict where the next collision will take place between the apparatus of scholarship and a small boy's interests.

• •

INTRUSION AT INNISFREE

"I WILL arise and go now and make
me a home
Where lake-water murmurs on
sand-bar and shoal,
Where linnet-wings flutter and
honey-bees roam,
And no woman will bother my soul.

"There peace will be mine on that
Innisfree shore
Where the crickets sing sweet in
the quiet sun's rays;
Walled round with content I'll be
thinking no more
Of how women have troubled my
days."

But deep in your heart's core a hunger will wake,
The hunger that brought all us
mortals to birth,
The craving and longing that mounts
to an ache
And marks us the children of earth.

For the day will come round in that
bee-haunted glade
When you'll give a little thought
to your mating wild swans
But be watching the lips of some
soft-spoken maid
With a manner as meek as a
fawn's.

The turn of an ankle, the glance of
an eye,
The curve of a throat that lies
softer than cream,
And the pleading old whispers that
follow a sigh,
Will be ending your celibate's
dream;

And you'll drink from a honeyed
mouth warmer than flame,
And a trouble will come to that
stirred heart of stone,
And some weddable girl will be taking your name,—
And no more you'll be living alone!

ARTHUR STRINGER

A SONG OF SHAME

I PLAYED a piano accompaniment
For the mellow-voiced Kathleen,
Who sang as if she were well-
content,
And looked like Sheba's Queen.
But that was a-many years ago,
Oh, ever so many years ago,
In a placid rural scene!

She said "You'll come to my Party,
sir,
A week from Saturday night?"
I bowed, and cheerfully promised her
I would go with keen delight.
But that was a-many years ago.
(The beautiful years! So fast they
flow
They almost dazzle the sight.)

She sang at the Party, and I played
Though seething with wild unrest,
For all who were there, whether man
or maid,
But me, were *evening-dressed!*
Sad fate of a-many years ago
When a young man's pride lay
terribly low
In a tweedy Sunday-best.

And never more did I see Kathleen.
She married an engineer
Who worked for the Czar in a
Russian scene,
And I mentally raised a cheer,
For none of the neighbors now would
know
I was badly dressed for her pretty
show,
In tweeds—and my tie was *green!*

Oh, many years since that dreadful
night
When I shrivelled before the
throng!
But lately Kathleen was moved to
write
A letter, pages long,
Recalling the golden long ago
And the pleasant people we used to
know
In the time of youth and song.

Oh, brave is the dowager, snowy-
haired,
(At least, I presume it's snowy)
But little she knows of the grief
she bared,
Of that desperate, ancient story,
But I can remember years ago
(Oh, ever so many years ago)
With the constancy of a Tory.

J. E. M.

Maggy Rouff
Lucien Lelong
Schiaparelli
Jeanne Lanvin
Mad Carpentier
Director of Jean Patou
Jacques Fath
PARIS ORIGINALS by Air to EATON'S
Flown here again this Spring from the latest openings of the French Haute Couture. Continuing a tradition begun more than seventy years ago EATON buyers travelled abroad — selected clothes from fourteen of the most important Collections for Spring '47. Distinguished fashions including dresses, coats, ensembles, formal gowns . . .* shown first in EATON'S, Toronto, later in the Winnipeg and Montreal stores of EATON'S.
* *Not yet offered for sale*
Designers Represented
Balenciaga
Robert Piguet
Schiaparelli
Lucien Lelong
Jacques Fath
Jeanne Lanvin
Pierre Balmain
Marcel Rochas
Maggy Rouff
Carven
Jean Patou
Christian Dior
Mad Carpentier
Dessel·

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor · SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1947 · *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Deflation Might Save British Economy

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Deflation, coupled with a vigorous production at home and an enterprising trading policy abroad, was applied in Belgium last year with strikingly effective results. A similar system is at present being tried in France with apparent success, and there are quite a few economists in Britain who think it should be tried there. Mr. Dalton, however, has stated recently that deflation is not necessary, but at the same time admitting that "inflationary pressure should be lessened".

London.

LATE in February, after publication of Britain's "Economic Survey for 1947", the City Editor of *The Times* came out clearly and unequivocally in favour of deflation as the only means of restoring harmony in the nation's life. Within a week or two *The Economist* and several less weighty publications, and individual economists such as Sir Hubert Henderson of Oxford and Professor Jewkes of Manchester, had expressed similar views. Deflation was the talk of the City; it was the dominating influence on gilt-edged prices on the London Stock Exchange.

In the debate on the White Paper in which the Economic Survey was presented, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to these criticisms of his cheap-money policy, said that he still regarded 2½ per cent as the appropriate rate for long-term Government borrowing.

On the face of it, therefore, the demand which is now almost general in financial circles—it was put forward forcibly by the bank chairmen earlier in the year—is not going to be met.

It may, however, be noted as quite possibly significant that, though Mr. Dalton said he "still" took 2½ per cent as his basic rate, he had not previously stated that he intended to halt the downward drive of interest rates at this level. He also said that, while deflation was unnecessary, we should try to "lessen inflationary pressure". It does appear that consolidation is the policy henceforward. If production can be appreciably increased by the somewhat more positive economic policy now being followed by the Government, while the expansion of the volume of money is stopped, the effects of a restrained deflation may be seen.

An unpleasant stigma attaches to the word, which is commonly associated with the unhappy era of the gold standard and the slump. But it has become much more respectable within the past few months. Deflation was applied in Belgium last year with striking results. That country, it is true, had to face much less serious difficulties than were presented to most of the Continental and Far Eastern belligerents after the war: it suffered no great material damage, and it was not denuded so effectively as were most countries occupied by the Germans.

Nevertheless, the enforced lowering of prices, together with a vigorous production policy at home and an enterprising trading policy abroad, produced a recovery so remarkable that much of the credit for it has had to be given to deflation. A similar policy is now being applied in France, and initial results are scarcely less encouraging. Would it work equally well in Britain?

Comparison with France is certainly valid, for the two countries have broadly similar problems. But it is too early yet to say that France has a

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Economy Badly Out of Balance

By P. M. RICHARDS

DESPITE higher wage costs, 1946 was a year of exceptionally good earnings for most corporations, and the fact is cited by labor as evidence that wage rates can be raised again without requiring any offsetting rise in prices. No doubt in many cases this is true, and it is unquestionably in the public interest that wages shall be as high, and prices as low, as the ability of business to earn satisfactory profits shall permit, in order that public purchasing power and the volume of production and the volume of employment may all remain at adequately high levels.

But in making the claim that large 1946 profits warrant higher wages without higher prices, labor commonly disregards a very important point, which is that the main factor in creating those large profits was the unusually large volume of business done last year rather than high prices for the goods sold. With any substantial lessening of the volume of sales, the profit results would have been very different. Cut the margin of profit too much and there'll be less production and fewer jobs.

The fact is—and it's a sobering fact in view of current popular thinking—that our whole economy, as now constituted, depends for its successful functioning on a continuing high level of business operation. Without a continued high turnover, without the continued employment of our productive resources at something approaching their full capacity, the economy will not produce the individual incomes and the tax revenues that we must have to enable us to support our heavy postwar commitments. We must have an abundantly producing system, or that economy will break down. To continue producing abundantly, the various parts of the system must be more or less in balance. This is the primary requirement, and it should have our closest attention. Abundant production and low prices should be the aim, not high wage scales.

Labor Should Take Warning

Further advances in wages can only be reflected in still higher prices for most products, and labor should take warning from the fact that in past periods of inflation, such as we are now experiencing, wage gains have never managed to keep pace with rising prices. Business is today in the dangerous position that prices are tending to run ahead of public purchasing power; producers are tending to price themselves out of the market. Yet, contrary to popular belief, most goods are not excessively priced in relation to costs. It is volume, not a big mark-up, that is producing the profit.

It was never more socially necessary than now that enterprise should be able to earn a satisfactory profit, and should believe in its continued ability to do so. Not only do we need the production volume and the jobs which go with it; industry itself has an enormous amount of rehabilitation to do. The worn-out and obsolete industrial equipment isn't all in Britain. Many or most Canadian plants have operated at capacity during the war and since, and today are in urgent need of new machinery, for replacement and expansion. New enterprises need equipment. To provide for all this, investors will have to supply a lot of capital. Will they do so, if they don't see a good prospect of profit?

What we want to see, for an expanding economy, is plenty of money going into risk investment, rather than into government bonds. Post-offices and armories and boulevard highways are nice things to have, but it is the factories which produce most of the jobs and homes and goods. We need a national income about twice as large as that of the pre-war, and those factories require a lot more investment than would once have sufficed. The willingness of "capitalists" (possessors of savings) to accept the risks inherent in present and prospective conditions is one of the big questions of our time, though we haven't yet faced it.

Pressure From Price Controls

We had, during the war, a number of years in which wages advanced much faster than prices; latterly we have seen prices outrun wages, with a vigor increased by the pressure accumulated during the long years of price control. The volume of production has increased to a point where industry will soon be, if it is not already, producing more goods than consumers can absorb at current prices. When that happens, prices must fall or production will fall. Obviously producers without much of a margin over production costs, and whose production costs are not readily reducible, will not be able to do much price reducing, unless they have cash reserves they are willing to use to support a loss on operations. Producers who see lower prices ahead will not want to go on producing at present high costs. That means less employment. Yet the labor unions' only solution for a business and employment decline resulting from too-high prices is to insist on further increases in wages.

It should be evident to everyone by now that our Canadian economy is entering upon a very difficult and indeed dangerous period, in which world economic dislocations will press so heavily upon us that we may suffer disaster if we let our production costs get too high. We simply cannot afford to let that happen. With nearly 40 per cent of our national income currently being derived from international trade (comparing with only some 5 per cent in the case of the United States), it is certain that uncompetitively high prices would mean that we were pricing ourselves out of essential foreign markets.

This is, of all times in Canada's history, the moment when "all good men should come to the aid of the party," the party in this case being Canada. Today greed, selfishness and shortsightedness, by management or labor, can do incalculable harm.

Public Realization of Forestry Problems Would Cut Fire Losses

Springtime is log-drive time for it is then the results of the labor of 180,000 pulp and paper woods workers move downstream to the mills. Here in a modern camp in the Gatineau district of Quebec drivers are answering breakfast call. Pulpwood these men help to move represents only about a sixth of the annual forest consumption in Canada. Fire, insects, and disease consume half as much again as do the pulp and . . .

. . . paper mills. "Keep the cows off the pasture, and you can't stop the conifers from growing", say woodsmen. Here on the upper Gatineau is a fine stand of second-growth spruce and balsam which in a few years will once again provide a fine harvest. Boat is moving up river to bring down a tow of logs. Pulpwood harvest annually creates over half a billion dollars worth of new wealth for Canada. More than $400 million of this is from pulp and paper shipments abroad, almost a fifth of Canada's total . . .

—Photos, National Film Board.

. . . export trade. Above, fire tower near Maniwaki. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly in protection against fires which are major obstacles to introduction of more extensive forest management plans. While rangers have cut down fires on their own limits, adjacent unoccupied areas are a constant threat. Forest roadways would serve as firebreaks and facilitate protective measures, but there is no general awareness of the necessity of providing means of transportation in the forests.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

clear-cut monetary policy, or how much is likely to be achieved by the recent experiments without a genuine increase in production. Gratification with prosperity in Belgium must be mitigated, unfortunately, by the fact that as the chairman of the Société Générale recently remarked, there has been a strong tendency towards consumption and away from capital investment. Such a policy would be disastrous for Britain in the coming crucial years.

Monetary manipulation may be a useful method of enforcing policy, but policy cannot, in these times, be formulated in monetary terms. Expansion and contraction of money, even as a means, is a questionable expedient.

It was just when the great slump between the wars was beginning to throw established ideas into confusion that the Austrian economist, Professor von Hayek, produced, in "Prices and Production", his classic analysis of the dislocation caused by changes in the flow of money at source. It is impossible, according to his thesis, to expand or contract the volume of purchasing-power evenly over the community; inevitably, the effect will be to throw out of balance the relation between capital and consumption.

Most advocates of deflation now recognize it as a subordinate factor in a more general policy. Financial policy, says *The Times* City Editor, "avails little without more specific measures in the industrial field." Criticism of the Government's present monetary actions, or inaction, is that in the overall economic plan there is almost no mention of monetary policy at all.

Terms of Production

Obviously, it must have a place; although if one lesson can be clearly learned from the war, and from the experience of those countries which have recovered most rapidly from the war, it is that policy must be framed in terms not of money but of real production.

The problem in Britain is to equate £7,000-million-worth of goods with £8,000 million of money. Rationing and price-controls have kept the inflationary pressure within bounds, but there have been obvious leakages. The black market flourishes far too actively; and gambling is far too important a means of livelihood in place of steady work; on the Stock Exchange, capital appreciation rather than income from interest or dividends has become the motive for buying stocks and shares.

Any attempt to throw goods and money together to fight out their own price-level would be strongly—and in present circumstances rightly—resisted by consumers; it would, in any case, result in further demands for higher wages and would reveal inflation in its crudest forms. The alternative, says the deflationist school, is to bring the volume of money gradually down to meet the supply of goods.

The case seems reasonable, but the means are not easy. Most advocates suggest that, first of all, the Budget shall be firmly balanced, by cutting down expenditure (the £450 million of food subsidies which keep down the cost of the living are, curiously enough, particularly mentioned), and by raising taxation (not income-tax, which it is proposed shall be reduced, but indirect taxes, though they are likewise abnormally high already).

Such a policy could evidently cause trouble. It may be necessary; but the one obvious solution, difficult but essential, is to increase the quantity of goods beyond that £7,000-million.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of April, 1947.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of April, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
March 24, 1947.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 2nd June 1947 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th April 1947.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 79, and to claim their dividends holders of share warrants should comply with whichever of the following requirements is applicable:—

1. In cases where coupons are being presented on behalf of residents in the Kingdom of Belgium holders must present them, after having complied with the Belgian regulations pertaining thereto, to the Company's paying agents in Brussels following a notice that will be published by the Company in Belgium.

2. In cases where coupons are being presented on behalf of residents in the French franc zone holders must present them, after having complied with the French regulations pertaining thereto, to the Company's paying agents in Paris following a notice that will be published by the Company in France.

3. In all other cases coupons may be presented in England to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, London E.C. 3 when, after compliance with the British Defence Finance Regulations, they will be paid in Canadian currency, or to the Company at 25 King Street West, Toronto, where the following requirements will be necessary:—

a) If so presented on behalf of persons resident in countries formerly occupied by the enemy, coupons must be accompanied by a certificate from the National Bank or other appropriate Government agency of such country stating that there is no belligerent enemy interest, or

b) If so presented on behalf of persons resident in neutral countries of Continental Europe, they must be accompanied by a non-enemy declaration establishing that there is no belligerent enemy interest, or

c) If so presented on behalf of persons resident in countries other than (a) or (b) above set out, they may be paid in due course.

4. The Canadian Custodian, has instructed the Company that if any coupons are presented on behalf of persons resident in enemy territory payment must be refused.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will in all cases be subject to the deduction when applicable of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 25th day of March, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

NEWS OF THE MINES

1947 Nickel Sales To Be Higher Than for Any Peacetime Year

By JOHN M. GRANT

GRANTED a period of industrial peace, R. C. Stanley, chairman and president of the International Nickel Company of Canada believes, the nickel industry faces continued prosperity in the years ahead. While not possible at this time to make an accurate forecast of the company's future business, Mr. Stanley states, "our order book indicates that nickel sales in 1947 will be higher than in 1945 or 1946 or any former peacetime year." Should labor disputes cause stoppages in the plants of large nickel consumers, sales will be curtailed accordingly, but company heads do not anticipate, however, that such will be the case. It is pointed out that there is a large need for nickel and nickel alloys in industrial projects which were laid aside during the war years. There is also much restoration to be done following the destruction brought about by the war, and the company's business will benefit as these needs materialize and industry in general becomes re-established on a more stable basis.

•

The report of the International Nickel Company of Canada, and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1946, shows net profit in terms of United States currency of $29,681,352, after all charges, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $1.90 per share on the common stock. This compares with $25,010,938, or $1.58 a common share in 1945, and $26,927,652, or $1.71 per share in 1944. For the final quarter net profit amounted to $10,125,343, equal, after preferred dividends, to 66 cents a common share, compared with $7,344,346, or 47 cents per share in the three months ended Septemer 30, 1946, and $6,033,373, or 38 cents a share in the final quarter of 1945. Deliveries of nickel were curtailed early in the year by strikes in the major nickel-consuming plants, but after these disputes were settled the demand for nickel resumed, with the result that total sales of nickel in all forms closely paralleled those for 1945. Mining and smelting operations were about 50 per cent of capacity during the first half-year. Beginning in September they were progressively stepped up and by the year-end the rate of production was approximately 75 per cent of the maximum war-time figure.

•

Inventories of metals, manufactured products and supplies of International Nickel totalled $44,658,827 at the end of the year, compared with $44,455,656 at the beginning of 1946. Cash and securities totalled $94,405,336 as against $79,512,831 the year previous. Dividend payments in 1946 were $25,258,969, the same as in 1945. Earned surplus at December 31, 1946, was $87,105,510, an increase of $4,422,383. Capital expenditures of $3,775,509 last year compared with $2,999,282 in 1945. Expenditures of $10,000,000 are estimated for the current year. Proven ore reserves at the year-end stood at 217,142,000 short tons containing 6,861,000 tons of nickel-copper, compared with 217,373,000 short tons containing 6,866,000 tons of nickel-copper at the end of 1945 and 212,368,000 short tons at the end of 1938 containing 6,806,000 tons of nickel-copper. President Stanley states that they are endeavoring to add to the proven ore reserves by airborne magnetometer surveys and by diamond drilling.

•

While operations of Broulan Porcupine Mines in 1946 resulted in earnings of $140,273, and other revenue totalled $11,661, a net loss of $592 was shown after deduction of depreciation, deferred development and expenditure on outside exploration. This compared with a net profit of $39,355 in the preceding year. The report points out that production would have been $33,000 higher had the price of $38.50 per ounce of gold been maintained. Net working capital increased from $429,943 to $464,948. As of December 31, 1946, the company's balance sheet shows investment in shares of other companies at a net cost of $461,628 and an estimated market value of $803,960. Ore reserves are estimated to be 180,000 tons having an average grade of $6.30 per ton. Bert W. Lang, president, points out that while a large area of the property has been explored there are still areas which warrant further exploration. How-

(*Continued on Page* 36)

WORKING WITH
CANADIANS IN
EVERY WALK OF
LIFE SINCE 1817

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

BANK OF
MONTREAL

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
in

Time, Motion and Methods Study
Incentive Plans and Job Evaluation
Foremen and Supervisory Training
Personnel Selection, Placement and Training
Cost, Production, and Budgetary Controls
Sales, Distribution and Markets
Surveys of Operations

•

J. D. WOODS & GORDON
LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

J.D.Woods, *President* W.L.Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger

Industrial Engineers and Consultants

Consolidated Press, Limited
Class "A" Stock

Price: at the market to yield about 5.40%
at current dividend rate

Consolidated Press, Limited owns and publishes the well known periodicals "Saturday Night", "Canadian Home Journal" and "Farmer's Magazine" as well as a number of trade journals. In addition the Company operates a large commercial printing plant. The business of the Company has been successfully operated since its inception some 50 years ago.

The Class "A" shares are entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 65c per share and in addition participate in the profits of the Company whenever dividends are paid on the Class "B" shares. During the coming fiscal year dividends will amount to 70c per share.

A circular will be forwarded upon request.

R. A. DALY CO.
LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $ 6,784,348.81
Surplus - - - - - - 3,180,060.58
Write for Financial Statement

Head Office
WAWANESA
Man.

Eastern Office
TORONTO
Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

Our April booklet "Investments" contains offerings of a carefully selected list comprising government and corporation bonds, preferred and common stocks. Also included is a "Portfolio for the Conservative Investor", which we recommend for a $10,000 investment.

Copies available upon request.

Write, or telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
Toronto, Canada

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO

J. H. Crang & Co.
44 Adelaide St. W.
Toronto

MEMBERS
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B.D.E., Winnipeg, Man. — DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS LTD. had a net profit of $303,606 or $2.42 a share for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. This is a drop from 1945's net profit of $520,489 or $4.16 a share. The 1945 figure was exclusive of refundable portion of tax equal to an additional $1.28 a share. W. F. Angus, president, stated in the report that "the profit and loss account, as compared with the war years, reflects the results of a reduced volume of completed business and the unsettled industrial conditions which prevailed throughout 1946." However, he added that business booked in 1946 was about 78 per cent greater than in 1945. Only a relatively small part of this new business was completed and reflected in the financial results of 1946. Net working capital was $4,050,580 against $4,526,997 for the year before and gross earnings before deductions were $1,009,708 versus 1945's $2,159,754.

A.B.M., Westmount, Que. — A shaft sinking contract has just been awarded by VINRAY MALARTIC MINES and the shaft collared to bedrock in the southwest corner of the property. The shaft is to be three-compartment and the objective is 425 feet with establishment of three levels. A minimum of 2,000 feet of crosscutting and drifting has been specified in the contract. The program is being underwritten by Vincent Mining Corporation and associates. Extensive diamond drilling has been carried out during the past two years and this indicated an ore shoot averaging $9.55 gold per ton across 6.6 feet for a length of 300 feet, plus values in 11 other holes ranging up to $280. The underground work will explore the ore shoot and also investigate other intersections which it is felt may develop into ore shoots.

B.J.R., Halifax, N.S. — INTERNATIONAL BRONZE POWDERS LTD. last year had a sharply higher net profit of $599,347, equivalent to $3 a share on the combined 6 per cent participating preferred and common stocks on a participating basis. This compares with a retainable net income for 1945 of $328,383 or $1.64 per share on the combined plus the refundable portion of taxes of $13,047 or 7 cents per share. Operating profit increased from $1,085,333 to $1,632,145. During the year net working capital was raised from $1,606,803 to $1,889,401.

M.F., Calgary, Alta. — Unfortunately, I am unable to forecast possible market action, in which you apparently are interested. The Lynn Lake properties of SHERRITT GORDON MINES give promise of a future major producer and the company appears faced with an even larger task than the development of the parent mine. Extensive exploration, development and later heavy financing, will be required. As regards financing, I understand the company has received a number of offers; but Eldon L. Brown, president, stated recently that no financing deal was under consideration. He made it clear that the plan was to continue drilling and that the company had no intention of looking for outside fin-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Turnabout Still Uncertain

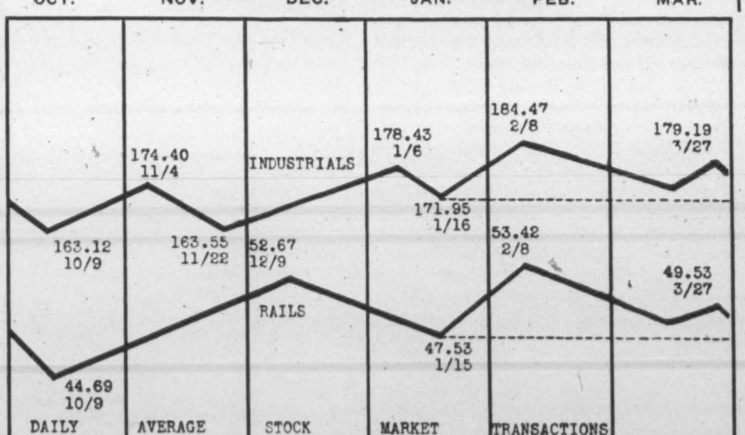
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Recent international developments may have reversed the intermediate movement downward but this is yet to be demonstrated.

So far as can be seen, it would appear that there is an interval of four or five weeks just ahead when the market, so far as the news background is concerned, should have clear sailing. During this period, continued reports of high consumer purchasing and favorable earnings will be prevalent and, with the U.S. Congress probably still debating the Turko-Greek relief plan, it is doubtful if Russia will unduly muddy the international waters. Beginning in May, the labor situation may once more come to public attention as contracts come up for settlement and conditions might then be less equanimous.

Consequently, if the market, which has recently bowed to a change in the foreign situation by a five-week decline, has further rally in it, this should be evident. As stated last week, and previously, herein, there are some grounds for assuming that the uptrend from October has not yet run its full course, in which case the opportunity for displaying further strength is about here. We would be inclined, therefore, to leave the burden of proof as to the near-term movement with the bears until and unless both averages close under the January lows by 1.01 points or more. In such event, testing of the October lows would be in order with results uncertain.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



American Nepheline Ltd.
BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED
DICKSON, JOLLIFFE & COMPANY
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
TELEPHONE ★ ADelaide 7451—80 KING ST. WEST—TORONTO 1, ONT.
JOHN S. DICKSON • W. H. JOLLIFFE • A. L. A. RICHARDSON

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE AND BUDGET

Peace of mind depends largely on planning what you can save and saving what you plan. That's "budgeting." Open a Canada Permanent savings account. Regular deposits should be part of your plan. 2% paid on savings. Withdrawals by cheque.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $73,000,000

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS
S. R. Mackellar & Co.
Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. Toronto 1

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 241

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st March, 1947.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

DIVIDEND—COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that an initial quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 2nd day of June 1947 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April 1947.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
March 26th, 1947.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

DIVIDEND—PREFERRED STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 2nd day of June, 1947 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April 1947.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
March 26th, 1947.

ances as long as the possibilities of the ore resources have not been established. The bringing of the Lynn Lake deposits into production will involve building a railway to the property, the development of hydro-electric power and an extensive program of underground development, the whole involving an estimated $25,000,000 capital investment. To justify such an extensive program at least 20,000,000 tons of ore must be indicated by diamond drilling and underground development, Mr. Brown states. The drilling of the "A", "B" and "E" magnetic anomalies to a depth of 1,000 feet indicated 5,000,000 tons of ore averaging 1.18 per cent nickel and 0.60 per cent copper, and there is no apparent geological change in the character of the orebodies to this depth, so it may be assumed that additional ore will be found below. Further, the drilling on the more recently discovered "L" anomaly so far indicates an orebody with a grade approximately three times higher than that of the earlier finds. No official estimates of tonnage in this new and important orebody have yet been made public.

K.G.L., Saskatoon, Sask. — Yes, you are correct in saying that PRICE BROS. & CO., LTD., did a good deal better in 1946. For the year ended Dec. 31, the company reported sharply higher net profits at $4,816,183 or $8.32 a share, against net for 1945 of $2,154,387 or $3.37 a share. Tax provision was greater at $5,882,000 against $2,280,000 and operating profit expanded from $6,579,929 to $13,098,658. Current assets were $17,608,627, and current liabilities $5,643,105, indicating a net working capital of $11,965,522, as compared with $13,161,896 in 1945.

J. G. W., Lindsay, Ont. — It is true that shares of WAITE AMULET MINES are selling on a high yield basis, but detracting from speculative interest in the stock is the fact that it is possible to figure the life expectation of the company. Ore reserves have been given definite limits and at the end of 1945 were reported as likely to last four or five years if no new ore is found. A considerable decline is likely now from this estimate, as I understand exploration last year met with little reward. The finding of a new orebody could quickly move the price of shares upwards, or at least arouse new life in the market. Three diamond drills are being utilized in the search for new ore and all chances have not yet been exhausted. Over $1,000,000 has been expended on diamond drilling in the last eight or nine years. Some teasers were met with last year but these did not develop into ore. It is expected a somewhat larger tonnage of ore will be handled this year and the higher price for copper and zinc should reflect in earnings. Last year the average handled by the concentrator was 1,100-1,200 tons a day, a substantial decline from the two previous years. As regards dividends the fact that 20 cents was paid March 10, can be taken as indicative of what the directors think of the earnings outlook for the current year. Waite Amulet has around $2 per share in quick assets, in excess of liabilities and not taking in the value of the plant.

J.L.S., Westmount, Que. — Net earnings of ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., LTD., increased 32 per cent during the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, to $87,832, equal to $3.51 a share on the class "A" stock and $1.23 a share on the class "B," against $66,822, or $2.67 and 81 cents a share on the Classes "A" and "B" shares, respectively, the year before. Earned surplus at the year end was shown at $462,651. Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1946, totalled $791,980 and current liabilities $251,019, leaving net working capital of $540,961. Sales showed a good increase in both wholesale and retail division, stated W. Windle, president and general manager. Future prospects are limited for the present by the shortages in the most important textile lines, the demand far exceeding supply.

R.F.C., Fort William, Ont. — Yes, new financing arrangements have been made by WEKUSKO CONSOLIDATED LIMITED. At a recent special meeting in Winnipeg, shareholders ratified the agreement whereby 500,000 shares of treasury stock is to be purchased by God's Lake Gold Mines and 750,000 additional shares are to be optioned by the same company on the basis of 75,000 shares monthly. The price being paid is 30 cents a share, both for the 500,000 shares and the block optioned. I understand God's Lake has anticipated three month's options. Wekusko is now placed in a strong financial position with funds to carry on the aggressive development program on the Ferro property as well as the other extensive interests. At present drifting is underway on two levels on the Ferro property opening up an ore zone previously indicated by diamond drilling from the surface.

H.E.W., Saskatoon, Sask.—With a record-breaking volume of sales offsetting to some extent increased costs, net profit of GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LTD., in the year ended Nov. 30, 1946, rose to $581,970, equal to $1.32 a share, from $249,680, or 57 cents a share in 1945. Capital expenditures last year amounted to $276,602 and refinancing was completed at an appreciable saving in interest charges. Orders on hand, it is stated, are greatly in excess of present manufacturing facilities, and the company has inaugurated a program for further expansion. Current assets were shown at $3,144,276, and current liabilities $1,142,770, leaving a net working capital of $2,001,506, compared with $1,242,183 the year before. Operating profit was $1,339,024, against $649,609 in 1945.

R.B.M., Chatham, Ont.—I understand plans have not yet been made for further exploration of LADDIE GOLD MINES holding 10 claims in Balmer township, Red Lake area. Work was discontinued last year due to disappointing results. Exploration in 1945 on the property, which is located three-quarters of a mile due south of Dickenson Red Lake Mines, consisted of surface prospecting which disclosed several shear zones towards the southern part of the property. The northern section, regarded as more favorable geologically, is heavily overburdened. A geological survey was made last year and about 10,000 feet of diamond drilling completed. The property is managed by Mining Corporation of Canada which has an option on controlling interest.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

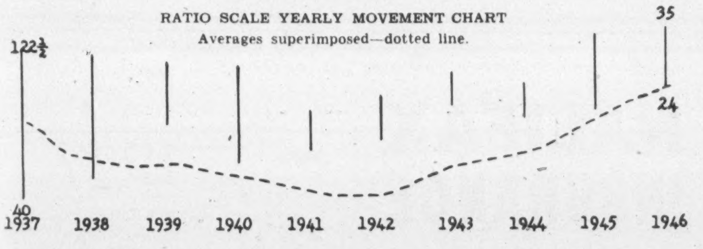
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LIMITED

PRICE 28 Feb. 47	— 28.50		Averages	Asbestos
YIELD	— 4.9%	Last 1 month	Down 1.7%	Down 5.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 87	Last 12 months	Down 3.9%	Down 9.5%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 112.1%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1946-47 range	Down 19.6%	Down 31.4%



SUMMARY: Readers are requested to note that the ratio scale chart above makes allowance for the 4 for 1 split in the shares of Asbestos in 1939.

It is difficult to sum up the price movement of Asbestos in a word or a phrase. For instance, during the past year the trend of Asbestos has been under average. On the other hand these shares sold higher in 1946 than in the 1937 bull market, thus establishing a better than average long term trend.

This company is reported to be the largest independent producer of asbestos in the world. It has doubtless suffered from price controls and a disturbed export market, but at the same time it is believed that demand exceeds supply, and as a large amount of its products are used in the building industry it can be expected that this demand will remain high for a very considerable period.

The income received from an investment in these shares is satisfactory; the price record has been good. The long term outlook appears to be a little better than average.

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE. WINNIPEG

FIRST
MORTGAGE
LOANS

BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

ASSETS OVER $13.000.000.00

Abitibi—
Record of Achievement

Much interesting information is contained in the new Annual Report of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, one of the world's largest producers of pulp and paper.

The Company's combined production of newsprint paper, bleached sulphite pulp and unbleached sulphite pulp increased over 25% in the past ten years.

Earnings of the Company in 1946, after depreciation and depletion, were more than $16,600,000 available for interest requirements of $1,575,000 on the new 3½% First Mortgage Bonds. These Bonds are currently offered to yield about 3.43%.

A copy of the new Annual Report forwarded gladly upon request to us by mail or telephone.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

A COMPLETE FINANCIAL SERVICE

We offer complete facilities and personalized service regarding investment and underwriting.

Burns Bros. & Denton
LIMITED
244 BAY STREET, TORONTO
PHONE AD. 9371
437 ST. JAMES ST., W., MONTREAL
PHONE PL. 3932

We execute orders on all exchanges.

Commission Basis only.

Burns Bros. & Company
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
244 BAY STREET, TORONTO
PHONE AD. 9371
437 ST. JAMES ST., W., MONTREAL
PHONE PL. 3932

IMPORTANT NOTICE
to Shareholders of
SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED

holding Street Certificates are herewith requested to forward their certificates immediately to the Canada Trust Company, 244 Bay Street, Toronto and have them registered in their own name as important announcement will be made to shareholders of record on April 15th, 1947.

Signed,
MIKE MITTO, President.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Personal Accident Cover Needed by Those Who Travel by Air

By GEORGE GILBERT

In a recent Canadian case, it was held by the court of last resort that the express condition in an airplane ticket, relieving the airway company from liability for injuries to the passenger, even though due to the negligence of the company's servants, is valid and binding.

It was held that there was exemption from liability for negligence clearly set out in the contract agreed to; that there was no reason to hold that statutory restrictions had been infringed.

THOSE who use the airplane as a means of transportation will be interested in a recent Canadian case which was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for final determination. It was held by this court of last resort, in dismissing an appeal from a majority decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, that an express condition contained in a ticket for carriage of passengers by air which relieved the carriers, Ginger Coote Airways Limited, from all liability for injuries to passengers caused, inter alia, by the negligence of their servants, was valid and enforceable.

It was not contested that the injuries to the three passengers, the appellants in the case, caused when an airplane caught fire in the air at Vancouver, were due to the negligence of the servants of the airplane company. However, the single trip tickets, which cost $25 each, were expressly subject to a condition which stated: ". . . I hereby agree with the company that such flight is, and shall be, at my own risk against all casualties to myself or my property, and that I take all risk of every kind, no matter how caused, and I hereby release and discharge (the company) and indemnify it of and from all actions, claims and demands of every nature and kind whatsoever. . . whether any such loss, damage or injury be caused by negligence, default or misconduct of (the company) itself, servants, agents, or members, or otherwise howsoever."

Question at Issue

These tickets were signed before a witness by the three passengers, the appellants. In giving judgment, Lord Wright said that the answer to the question whether the conditions were valid or illegal and void depended upon the express terms of the ticket, the general law, and the relevant conditions of the Transport Act of Canada, 1936, and the orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners established under the Act.

There was exemption from liability for negligence clearly set out in the contract agreed to, he said, and there was no reason to hold that statutory restrictions had been infringed and no reason under the statute to set aside or refuse to give effect to a specific contract which the law authorized. Such a contract, he concluded, could not be pronounced unreasonable, invalid or illegal by a court of justice.

As airplane trip insurance, providing personal accident cover for passengers, is obtainable at very low rates, it would be the part of wisdom for air travellers to take advantage of this form of protection. How low these rates are across the line was brought out at recent meetings of the Air Transport Association of America, when a domestic U.S. personal accident air travel rate, including "stopovers" up to thirty days, was quoted at 25 cents per $5,000. For short trips the U.S. rates are about half the rates quoted in Great Britain.

It is reported that the legal and other departments of the British Ministry of Civil Aviation have the question of compulsory third party insurance actively under consideration, but that there are still problems to be solved, and it is likely to be some time before the Ministry is in a position to say what the British Government considers reasonable action to take in the matter.

International Action

There is in existence an international body which is considering all questions affecting air operations on an international scale with the object of coming to a general agreement as to the appropriate minimum and maximum amounts of indemnities with respect to third party cover. It is not known what automatic liability to passengers will be included in any of the proposals, but it has been pointed out that if something along the line of the Warsaw Convention is accepted universally and indemnities appropriate to the class of persons principally using airlines are set up, then the accumulation feature may become quite serious on large aircraft.

One of the difficulties confronting aviation underwriters is the lack of statistical information of a reliable character. It is hoped, however, that as a result of the activities of the Accident Investigation Division of the Provisional International Civilian Aviation Organization, which met recently in Montreal, reports on investigations into air crashes anywhere in the world will be collected and that analyses of their causes will be published, so that similar accidents may be avoided in the future.

It is also anticipated that as a result of the meeting there may be established more uniform laws and regulations governing the investigation of the causes and effects of aircraft accidents whether these occur on national or international routes. At the present time national laws and regulations vary from country to country, but it is felt that sufficient uniformity may be achieved to ensure that every accident is investigated fully and accurately and the cause determined.

Who Will Bear Cost?

One of the important international questions arising out of accident investigation has been referred to by one observer, and that is, who will be responsible for the costs of the investigation when an aircraft registered in one country meets with an accident in another country. That some sort of international investigation is needed is shown by the wide divergence in rates charged for personal accident cover in different countries.

In the British House of Commons on February 12 a number of members pressed for more speedy publication of results of enquiries into civil aviation accidents. Attention was drawn to the case of the crash of the York aircraft at Bathurst in August last which had not yet been published, and it was also pointed out that it had taken two and a half months to issue a necessary warning following the British European Airways crash at Oslo on August 7, although the cause of the accident was known within three days. The Parliamentary Secretary, in reply, said it was hoped that a report on the Bathurst crash would be published shortly, and that delays, such as the Oslo one, would not, as far as was humanly possible, occur again.

•

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with a report on a company called the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, showing the amount of business it transacts in this country, and also the amount of its assets and liabilities in Canada? How long has it been in business and what is the amount of its capital?

—C.D.M., Hamilton, Ont.

Westchester Fire Insurance Company, with head office in New York and Canadian head office in Montreal, was incorporated in 1837 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1912. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1945, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $729,917, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $174,631, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $555,286. The net fire premiums written by the company in Canada in 1945 were $140,651, and the net premiums other than fire written in Canada in 1945 were $191,688. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $347,939, and its total expenditure, $283,104. Its authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital is $1,000,000. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

DEPENDABLE
FIRE
INSURANCE
Everywhere

In cities large and small, the owners of good properties select NORTHWESTERN protection and service.
Make it your choice, too!

STRENGTH STABILITY

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Eastern Canadian Department, Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont.
Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B. C.

FIDELITY
Insurance
Company of Canada

Consult your agent or broker as you would your doctor or lawyer

TORONTO

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y, Concourse Bldg. Toronto, Elgin 3355
SERVICE SAVING SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

A COMPLETE SERVICE for Insured and Agent

Agency Inquiries Invited

7 company claims offices in leading centres in Ontario provide fast, efficient service in any emergency. Complete coverage for automobile, fire, personal property floater, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability, and fidelity and surety bonds.

HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST., TORONTO

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

Sixty-Eight Yonge St.
TORONTO 1

R. H. CAMPION
Manager for Canada

E. S. HEATON
Assistant Manager

Our agents represent
the one who pays the premium **and the one who pays the loss**

Agencies and provincial management offices
from coast to coast and in Newfoundland.

Canada's Oldest Insurance Company

1809 HALIFAX INSURANCE 1947

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT—BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS—January 1st, 1947		
Cash on deposit—Banks and Trust Companies		$ 633,878.58
Bonds and Stocks—Canadian Insurance Department Valuations		6,045,817.00
Interest Accrued		34,230.00
Balance Payable by Agents		638,861,57
Balances Payable by Reinsurers		134,511.37
Real Estate for use by Company		106,268.31
		$7,593,566.83
LIABILITIES—Offsetting		
Reserve for Taxes		$ 83,225.73
Reserve for Expenses due and accrued		25,009.56
Reserve for Contingent Commissions to Agents		73,073.44
Payable for Dividend declared for Shareholders		80,000.00
Reserve for Risks in Force— Canadian Insurance Department Standard		2,008,613.61
Reserve for Losses under adjustment		1,168,677.95
Funds for Reinsurers, held under agreements		343,838.31
Reserve for Non-Registered Reinsurance		226,426.60
Reserve for possible depreciation of Bonds, Stocks, etc.		100,000.00
CAPITAL (Fully Paid)	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	1,484,701.63	
		3,484,701.63
		$7,593,566.83

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HON. F. B. McCURDY, P.C., President. H. R. SILVER, Vice-President.
J. G. MacDOUGALL, M.D. J. H. WINFIELD JOHN A. WALKER, K.C. J. R. MacLEOD
F. C. MANNING A. G. CROSS J. W. GODFREY, K.C.
General Manager—FRANK E. WRONG

MARQUIS JAMES tells of

"ONE OF METROPOLITAN'S GREATEST YEARS – 1946"

IN LINE with its long-established "Open Book" policy, Metropolitan recently asked Marquis James, noted historian and a Metropolitan policyholder, to write the Company's Annual Report to Policyholders for 1946.

Mr. James was unusually well equipped to do this because he had just finished, at the request of the Company, a three-year study of Metropolitan's operations from the time it was founded. The results of this study have been published by the Viking Press and The MacMillan Company of Canada under the title of "The Metropolitan Life, A Study in Business Growth," on sale at any bookstore.

In Mr. James' report of the Company's operations for 1946, he tells a story of *continued progress* in service to policyholders in Canada and the United States.

He points out—

—that payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries last year exceeded $630,000,000.

—that 2,400,000 people bought new Metropolitan policies in 1946.

—that the amount of new insurance purchased in 1946 topped anything in Metropolitan's 79 years in business.

—that the gain in insurance in force set a new high record.

—that the Company had one of the lowest death rates in its history.

—that, despite a trend toward increased costs caused primarily by a continued decline in interest rates earned, the Company has found it possible to continue dividends on Ordinary and Industrial policies during the coming year at the same rates as during 1946.

Mr. James' report is much more than a compilation of statistics. Among other things, he discusses the social value of Metropolitan's investments. For example, he characterizes Metropolitan's housing programme as a—

> —"*vivid demonstration of how private enterprise works for the public good.*"

Whether or not you are a Metropolitan policyholder, you will find the Annual Report to Policyholders well worth reading. To get your free copy, just fill in and mail the coupon below.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1946

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves Required by Law. . . . . This amount, together with future premiums and reserve interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$6,891,359,670.02
Reserved for Future Payment Under Supplementary Contracts . . . . . Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments, and other payments which beneficiaries and policyholders have left with the Company to be paid out to them in future years.	332,747,697.65
Policyholders' Dividends Left on Deposit	53,767,508.30
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders Set aside for payment in 1947 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	137,845,377.00
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding . . Claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the Company.	34,012,611.03
Other Policy Obligations . . . . Including premiums received in advance, etc.	30,523,903.19
Taxes Accrued . . . . Including estimated amount of taxes payable in 1947 on the business of 1946.	20,198,797.00
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans	21,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	26,994,539.16
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$7,548,450,103.35

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Government Securities		$4,244,055,186.17
U.S. Government . . .	$4,001,167,645.00	
Canadian Government .	242,887,541.17	
Other Bonds		1,958,283,733.97
Provincial and Municipal .	$ 89,739,938.35	
Railroad	530,654,827.57	
Public Utility	631,841,742.55	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	706,047,225.50	
Stocks . . . . All but $1,533,700.00 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		106,662,750.00
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate . .		886,963,401.82
Farms	$ 86,749,350.06	
Other Property	800,214,051.76	
Loans on Policies . . . . Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		335,308,794.10
Real Estate (after decrease by adjustment of $25,000,000 in the aggregate)		208,908,746.54
Housing projects and other real estate acquired for investment	$122,850,596.70	
Properties for Company use	34,885,954.04	
Acquired in satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness ($29,628,289.62 under contract of sale) . . .	76,172,195.80	
Cash and Bank Deposits		126,654,058.48
Premiums, Deferred and in Course of Collection, Net		118,268,923.09
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.		60,326,790.03
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$8,045,432,384.20

Thus, Assets exceed Obligations by	$496,982,280.85
This safety fund is made up of:	
Special Surplus Funds.	$83,533,000.00
(including $69,833,000.00 for possible loss or fluctuation in the value of investments)	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus).	$413,449,280.85

This fund, representing about 6½ percent of the obligations, serves as a cushion against possible unfavourable experience and gives extra assurance that all policy benefits will be paid in full as they fall due.

NOTE — Assets carried at $386,528,629.53 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on the basis of par of exchange.

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These highlights of the Company's business in the Dominion during 1946 will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries

Life Insurance in Force

During the year, 250,000 Canadians bought new policies with Metropolitan, totalling $217,564,850. At the end of 1946, a total of $1,937,785,490 Metropolitan protection was owned in Canada by 2,300,000 policyholders. Of this amount, 58% is owned by Ordinary policyholders, 32% by Industrial policyholders and 10% by Group policyholders.

Total Investments in Canada

The Company's total investments in Canada amounted to $448,686,839 at the end of 1946. Of this amount, 54% is in Dominion of Canada Bonds. Other investments are provincial and municipal bonds; securities of railways, industrial plants and public utilities; and mortgages. Metropolitan is also participating in the housing programme of the Life insurance companies in Canada.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $284,000,000.

Health and Welfare Work

During 1946, 236,738 nursing visits were made to Industrial and Group-insured Metropolitan policyholders in Canada; over 1¾ million pamphlets on health and safety were distributed by Agents, and the Company took part in 85 Canadian health campaigns.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(*A MUTUAL COMPANY*)

HOME OFFICE: NEW YORK

FREDERICK H. ECKER
Chairman of the Board

LEROY A. LINCOLN
President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA

GLEN J. SPAHN, Second Vice-President in Charge

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Canadian Head Office — Ottawa, Canada

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of your Annual Report to Policyholders, "One of Metropolitan's Greatest Years — 1946."

NAME...
STREET AND NUMBER...
CITY.................................. PROV..................

Company Reports

Metropolitan Life

OUT in front, with only its own record to top, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company continues to record new peak figures. At the end of 1946 its total life insurance in force was $34,422,019,111, compared with $31,261,969,317 at the close of the previous year. The paid-for life insurance issued in 1946 was $3,119,545,878, compared with $2,143,423,150 in 1945. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries were $630,302,803, compared with $623,443,186 in 1945. Total assets at the end of the year were $8,045,432,384, compared with $7,561,997,270 at the end of 1945. Excess of assets over liabilities was $496,492,281, compared with $558,006,815 at the end of 1945. Unassigned surplus was $413,449,281, compared with $448,644,815 at the end of 1945. In Canada during 1946 the new policies sold totalled $217,564,850, compared with $172,446,469 during 1945. At the end of 1946 the company's total life insurance in force in Canada was $1,937,785,490, compared with $1,775,471,638 at the end of 1945. Its total investments in Canada were $448,686,839, compared with $425,255,484 at the end of 1945.

I.O.F.

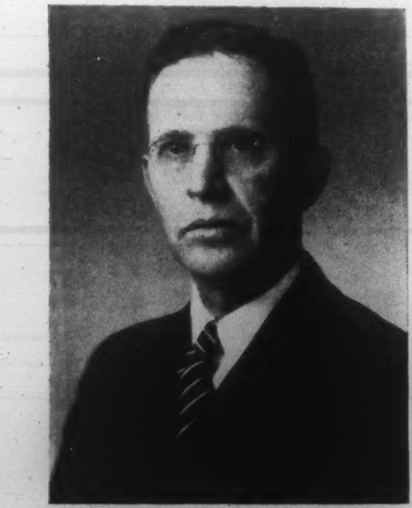
INCREASE in membership and financial strength marked the progress of the Independent Order of Foresters in 1946. Insurance in force increased during the year from $108,282,388 to $115,421,518. Assets increased from $47,613,176 to $47,764,552. Insurance reserves and additional reserves increased from $42,867,031 to $42,960,463. Surplus of assets over liabilities increased from $3,586,136 to $3,662,169. Payments to members and beneficiaries in 1946 amounted to $3,350,654, compared with $3,213,440 in 1945. Orphans and benevolent endowments in 1946 totalled $170,822, while sanatoria and orphans' grants amounted to $49,089. Total income in 1946 was $6,252,723, compared with $5,793,920 in the previous year. Interest earned on invested funds in 1946 was 4.5 per cent, while its liabilities in the mortuary department are valued on the modern Am (5) table of mortality with interest at 3 per cent. Besides providing life insurance protection on a legal reserve basis, the I.O.F. also makes provision for its aged members, tubercular members, and for the upbringing of needy orphans of deceased members.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

ever, unless further ore bodies are located the present indicated ore reserves will continue the mine in production for two to three years. The company continued during 1946 its program of exploration of outside properties, alone and in association with others, in the search for new mines.



RALPH K. REYNOLDS, president of the Mallory Hat Co. of Danbury, Conn., announces the formation of Mallory Hats (Canada) Ltd., a Canadian company which will manufacture both men's and women's hats and market its lines in the Dominion and in export fields. Mr. Reynolds is president of the newly-formed company.

The shortage of experienced underground labor delayed development plans at Toburn Gold Mines that otherwise would have been completed in 1946 and the raising of the Canadian dollar to parity with that of the United States adversely affected earnings. Net profit after all charges was $14,156, equal to 0.76 cents per share, as compared with $22,998, or 1.24 cents per share in 1945. Net working capital stands at $600,597, as against $648,801 a year previous. Estimated ore reserves, broken and unbroken, at the year end were 62,925 tons averaging $18.20 per ton as compared with 72,650 tons averaging $18.55 per ton at end of the previous 12 months. It is apparent, therefore, that 31,028 tons of new ore were found and opened up in 1946 as compared with 36,665 tons in 1945. Toburn intends to prospect next summer 13 claims staked in Kenogaming.

•

The principal gold-bearing zone, along the main fault, has been drifted on for 390 feet on the first level (250 feet) at Golden Arrow Mines, in Hislop township, Ontario. Along this, four high-grade quartz veins were encountered, samples from one of which ran $58.45 across 2.6 feet for an explored length of 15 feet, N. H. Atkinson, consulting engineer, states in the annual report. Of the 390 feet drifted on only the southern 141 feet have been fully explored as to width and grade. This section has averaged $5.74, uncut, across a width of 30.8 feet. A further 360 feet must be opened to reach the areas where the best diamond drill results were obtained.

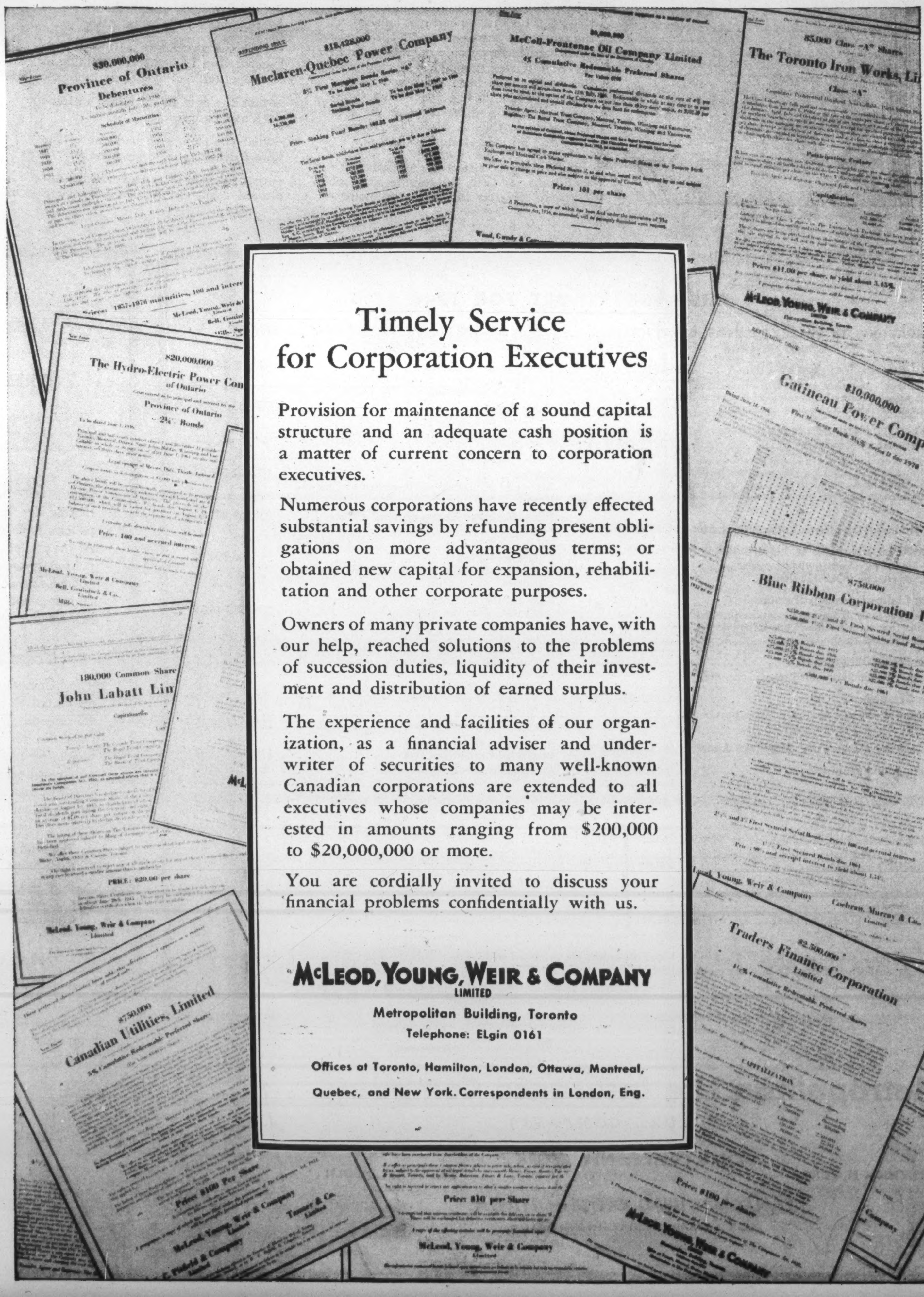
NTCo

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

★ ★ ★

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
38 King Street West, Toronto

19


$30,000,000
Province of Ontario
Debentures
$18,428,000
Maclaren-Quebec Power Company
McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited
The Toronto Iron Works, Li
$20,000,000
The Hydro-Electric Power Com
of Ontario
$10,000,000
Gatineau Power Comp
Blue Ribbon Corporation L
John Labatt Lin
$750,000
Canadian Utilities, Limited
$2,500,000
Traders Finance Corporation
Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company

Timely Service
for Corporation Executives

Provision for maintenance of a sound capital structure and an adequate cash position is a matter of current concern to corporation executives.

Numerous corporations have recently effected substantial savings by refunding present obligations on more advantageous terms; or obtained new capital for expansion, rehabilitation and other corporate purposes.

Owners of many private companies have, with our help, reached solutions to the problems of succession duties, liquidity of their investment and distribution of earned surplus.

The experience and facilities of our organization, as a financial adviser and underwriter of securities to many well-known Canadian corporations are extended to all executives whose companies may be interested in amounts ranging from $200,000 to $20,000,000 or more.

You are cordially invited to discuss your financial problems confidentially with us.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161

Offices at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal,
Quebec, and New York. Correspondents in London, Eng.